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Mississippi State Board of Health reports

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Report of the Mississippi State Board of Health, <years 1878--'79>

Biennial report of the Mississippi State Board of Health, 1880-1881-1890-'91

Report of the old Mississippi State Board of Health, January 1st, 1892, up to November 1st 1892, the date it ceased to exist

Report of the new Mississippi State Board of Health, November 15, 1892, the date of its organization, to September 30, 1893

Report of the Mississippi State Board of Health, September 30, 1893 to September 30, 1894, and from September 30, 1894 to January 1, 1896

LLMC 01-488t

BIENNIAL REPORT

—OF THE—

MISSISSIPPI

State Board of Health.

1888-1889.

JACKSON, MISS.:
R. H. HENRY, STATE PRINTER.

1890.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

PRESIDENT.

J. M. TAYLOR, M. D.....CORINTH.

SECRETARY.

WIRT JOHNSTON, M. D.....JACKSON.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

F. W. Dancy, M. D.....Holly Springs.
B. F. Ward, M. D.....Winona.
Wirt Johnston, M. D.....Jackson.

First District—

J. M. Taylor, M. D.....Corinth.
J. M. Greene, M. D.....Aberdeen.

Second District—

John Wright, M. D.....Sardis.
Chesley Daniel, M. D.....Holly Springs.

Third District—

*S. V. D. Hill, M. D.....Macon.
B. F. Kittrell, M. D.....Black Hawk.

Fourth District—

M. J. Lowry, M. D.....Meridian.
R. E. Howard, M. D.....Durant.

Fifth District—

J. F. Hunter, M. D.....Jackson.
L. Sexton, M. D.....Wesson.

Sixth District—

R. S. Toombs, M. D.....Greenville.
*R. T. Edwards, M. D.....Vicksburg.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Wirt Johnston, M. D., J. F. Hunter, M. D., L. Sexton, M. D.

*Deceased.

CONTENTS.

Members of the Board	2
Report of Dr. J. M. Taylor, President	3–8
Report of Dr. Wirt Johnston, Secretary	9–41
Minutes for 1888	42–46
Minutes for 1889	100–107
Receipts and Expenditures, 1888	47–69
Receipts and Expenditures, 1889	108–113
Reports of County Health Officers for 1888	70–99
Reports of County Health Officers for 1889	114–144
Rules and Regulations for Quarantine Stations to Prevent Introduction of Yellow Fever	9–12
Rules for Quarantine at Ports of Hancock and Harrison Counties	29–31

BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

To His Excellency, Robert Lowry, Governor of Mississippi:

Called unexpectedly to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the President, the lamented Dr. S. V. D. Hill, and having but a few days, crowded with other business, in which to prepare the sixth biennial report required by law, I beg some indulgence for its meagerness and other imperfections.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE BOARD

for the last two years have been confined mainly to the enforcement of quarantine regulations, and to the suppression of the epidemic of yellow fever which occurred in Jackson in the summer of 1888, A detailed account of all which will be given in the biennial report of the Secretary. No other epidemic requiring the assistance of the State Board of Health has occurred in the State since the last report.

THE GULF COAST.

Since the quarantine duties of the Coast have devolved on the State Board of Health, its responsibilities have been very greatly increased, and the expenses also correspondingly increased. But it is gratifying to know that so far there has been no just cause for complaint against the management of that important interest. If there were doubts and fears at first, as to the ability of the board to conduct an efficient maritime quarantine, the experience of two years should dispel them, and we are relieved from the humiliating spectacle of the State Board playing second fiddle to several independent county boards. It is unnecessary to say that the peculiar interests of the Coast region will always receive the same careful and impartial consideration from the State Board as other localities of the State. The policy of the board has always been, and always will be, under all circumstances, to secure the greatest possible amount of protection with the least possible amount of interference with local and private interests.

INADEQUACY OF THE LAW.

In all former reports from this office the attention of the Government has been called to the inadequacy of the law

creating the State Board of Health to secure the best sanitary results in the State, and many suggestions have been made, in accordance with the law, for such additional legislation as the board deemed necessary to secure the same. I deem it unnecessary to recapitulate the suggestions contained in these several reports, but I beg to call renewed attention to all of them. Especially would I reiterate those which I had the honor to make in the biennial report for the years 1882–'83. Although they failed to attract the attention of the Legislature at that time, they have lost none of their importance, and they are as appropriate to the requirements of the State now as they were then. While the present law is broad and comprehensive enough in scope and detail, there is not sufficient provision for its enforcement, and the Board of Health has been able to accomplish only a small part of the benefits which should be expected of such a body. In its enactment the various duties of the board were enumerated, and it was held responsible for the preservation of the health and the protection of the life of the people. But it was left in the predicament of a body of soldiers sent out to battle against a mighty foe, without arms or ammunition. All the details of an elaborate campaign were given, but not even the sling and small stone of David, nor the ass's jawbone of Sampson, nor the rams' horns of the besiegers of Jericho were furnished to us. We had neither the strong backing which David and Sampson and Joshua had, nor did we have the support of the Legislature of Mississippi.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE BOARD.

A review of the early history of the board will reveal a want of enlightenment, or a want of confidence no less discreditable to the Legislature than humilitating to the board. In the first place an act was passed by the Legislature and duly recorded on the statute books, *permitting* a Board of Health to be organized in the State. But not a dollar was appropriated to pay the necessary expenses, not even to furnish postage and stationery. Nevertheless a Spartan band, conscious of the rectitude of their course, and willing to incur the necessary expenses, promptly came forward and effected the organization, under the law as it existed. They applied themselves to their labor of love, determined to leave nothing undone to establish an institution in the State second in importance to none, involving as it did the health, happiness and life of the people. It proceeded to appoint reporters among its members on the following subjects:

Endemic, epidemic and contagious diseases.

Diseases of the Swamp District.

Diseases of the Prairie Belt of Mississippi.

Diseases of the Sea Coast, and the Sea Coast as a sanitary resort.

Vaccination and compulsory vaccination.

The influence of syphillis on public health.

The effects of food and clothing on public health.

Drainage.

Cleanliness, its general and special influence.

Indiginous remedies of Mississippi.

The influence of alcohol.

The architecture of prisons, asylums and hospitals.

The proper organization and objects of city, county, State and National Boards of Health, including the registration of births, marriages and deaths.

In addition to the above, one member from each Congressional District was chosen to report upon the prevailing diseases in their respective districts. In response to this comprehensive arrangement many valuable reports were made, as will be found by reference to the first annual report of the board. Our indefatigable secretary at once established communication with all the State Boards of Health in the States where such an organization existed, seeking co-operation "under the banner of the great army of scientific workers now striving to prevent disease and diminish mortality in many parts of our country." He wrote to all the principal towns in the State to ascertain the number of local boards in the State, and requested their hearty co-operation with the State Board. He also wrote to a large number, (164), of the prominent physicians in all parts of the State, embracing every county in the State, with the view of securing information in reference to the prevailing diseases in different parts of the State, so as to form as correct an idea as possible of the general health of the population.

EPIDEMIC OF 1878.

Scarcely had the members of the board returned from the first annual meeting to their several homes, when, like a besom of destruction, the great scourge of 1878 swept over the State, as if intended by an outraged Providence to teach a lesson which no amount of argument or reason could teach. In this epidemic three members of the Board, "the noblest Romans of them all," fell at their posts of duty, and many hundreds of good citizens, and millions of dollars, were lost to the State. Since that time the Board has subserved the purpose of a convenient scape-goat, if nothing else. A small appropriation has been made, not to pay for valuable services, but to defray actual expenses, and a pittance for lost time.

The result of this epidemic visitation was a literal demonstration of the truth of a statement made by our worthy Secretary in his first report: "When epidemics come to blight the prosperity of their towns, to carry off their most useful citizens, to rob them of their loved ones, and to bring mourning into their households, communities are struck with awe. They turn to the medical profession for protection. Thus aroused to the realization of the insecurity of the population against pestilence, and the powerlessness of the Board of Health to afford any protection, it is true the Legislature did make a very liberal appropriation for the prevention and control of epidemic diseases, for which it is entitled to the gratitude of all benevolent citizens. But it is also true that the management of epidemics is only a part, and that not the most important part, of the duties devolving on a State Board of Health.

OTHER PREVENTABLE DISEASES.

While epidemics appal and paralyze the whole country by their violence and suddenness of attack, they come only occasionly, and in many instances it is possible to evade them by flight or other precautions, but it is a fact well-known to all sanitarians, that there are many agencies constantly and silently at work everywhere, causing sickness and death at all seasons, and in all ranks of society, which might and should be prevented. Many of these causes are enumerated in the law, and the Board of Health is authorized and instructed to abate them, but, notwithstanding the total of sickness and deaths, and consequently loss to the State from these causes is far greater than those from all epidemics combined, no appropriations have ever been made for the former, while, as before said, ample provisions have been made for the latter.

ANOMALOUS LEGISLATION.

The explanation of this anomalous legislation may be found in the fact that epidemics create panics, and the people demand protection. The preventable character of the more ordinary causes of disease and death is not recognized or appreciated by the masses, and the average legislator knows no duty except to carry out the will of the "dear people" when clearly expressed. He is so conservative that he will never act till he is "instructed" by his constituents. He is never in advance of public sentiment. To educate the people, therefore, to a realization of these facts is a duty incumbent on every benevolent and patriotic citizen of the State. With sufficient means to carry out all the requirements of the law, the Board of Health could annually save many valuable

lives, and add to the productive forces of the State many times the amount required to enable it to discharge all its duties efficiently. It could then reasonably be held responsible for any failure or neglect to perform its duty.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE PRESS.

It is very gratifying to know that from the first organization of the Board to the present time, it has uniformly had the sympathy and moral support of the Governor, and the uniform and substantial support of the press is no less creditable to the newspapers of the State, than it is gratifying to the Board. The columns of the papers have ever been open for any communication in behalf of State medicine and public health. I am free to say that without this support the Board could never have succeeded. The newspapers of the State, like the Board of Health, have done much gratuitous service, for which they are entitled to the gratitude of all right-minded people.

Now after an active service of thirteen years, the State Board of Health can refer with pride to its record for the manner in which it has discharged its duties with the means at its command. Its action has been characterized throughout by the strictest economy compatible with efficiency. We claim that no department of the State Government can show a cleaner record than ours.

THE LAW TO REGULATE THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

As this is probably the last official paper which I shall ever have the honor to write, I desire to renew the unqualified testimony of the entire Board of Health to the beneficent results of the law to regulate the practice of medicine in the State. The law is not perfect by any means, but it is such an improvement on the old regime, that we are loth to have any radical changes made in it. Pecuniarily, it is self-sustaining, and every year it is becoming more and more efficient. But not until the licentiates under section 17 of the law have disappeared, will the full force of the law be realized. Unavoidably many totally incompetent and unworthy persons were licensed under that section. This was clearly foreseen, and carefully considered in the formulation of the law, but it was deemed best for obvious reasons not to produce any violent and sudden perturbations in the status of the medical profession of the State. This class of practitioners will constantly decrease, and finally cease in a few years by natural limitation. In the meantime both the people and the profession will adapt themselves to the new order, the change being so gradually and quietly effected, that it will scarcely be appreciated except in the improved character of

the practice which it will secure. The process of elimination might have been greatly expedited by incorporating in the law a clause for the revocation of license for incompetency and immorality. But the same conservative and cautious policy which characterizes all the medical legislation in the State, prevented the urging of such a measure.

INTER-STATE CO-OPERATION.

Some legislation should be enacted to facilitate the co-operation of our Board with other State Boards of Health. Inter-State co-operation should be encouraged as the most effectual way to prevent such senseless and ruinous panics as we had last year throughout the Southern States. With the proper Inter-State regulations, there could be no necessity nor excuse for local or shot-gun quarantines. And any incorporated town should be held responsible for all damages caused by unnecessary interference with commerce and travel. I cannot discuss these subjects further now, nor have I any definite or matured propositions to make. But their importance demands and should receive the most careful consideration of the legislative department of the State government. It is very unjust to require delegates appointed to represent our Board of Health, in conventions and conferences with other Boards of Health, not only to give their time and services, but to pay their own expenses, as has been the pratice heretofore. Some conditional appropriation at least should be made for this purpose.

CANCER DOCTORS, INDIAN DOCTORS, ETC.

I feel it to be my duty, as a medical censor of the State, to protest against the enactment of special laws for the exclusive benefit of pretenders, claiming to have specific remedies or methods for the treatment of cancers, consumption and other diseases, many of them incurable, obtained from Indians or other equally absurd source. Often, too, the parties so favored are totally illiterate, and make no claim to any knowledge of the first principles of medicine. Such legislation not only ignores all medical science, but licenses unfeeling harpies to filch the last cent from the poor drowning wretch who will ever grasp at a straw. It is no less cruel to the poor deluded sufferer, than unjust to the qualified practitioner, and should receive the prompt veto of the Governor.

Respectfully submitted,

J. M. TAYLOR, M. D.,
President State Board of Health.

CORINTH, December 9, 1889.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

It gives me pleasure to report that during the years 1888 and 1889, the State has been comparatively exempt from contagious and infectious diseases. Cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, mumps and whooping-cough were reported in a few localities, and a case of small-pox in Lowndes county, but nothing occurred to excite general alarm except the limited out-break of yellow fever in Jackson in 1888.

INLAND QUARANTINE.

On account of the prevalence of yellow fever in Florida in 1888, it was deemed prudent by the Executive Committee to declare quarantine against the infected places in that State, and this was accordingly done on August 13th, and steps were at once taken to establish stations as follows:

On the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, near State Line, Dr. G. L. Izard, quarantine officer; Louisville and Nashville Railroad, near Murray Station, Dr. W. A. Cox, quarantine officer; Alabama Great Southern Railroad, near Kewanee Station, Dr. J. M. Buchanan, quarantine officer; East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, near Bell Station, Dr. E. F. Crowther, quarantine officer; Georgia Pacific Railroad, near Steens Station, Dr. A. C. Halbert, quarantine officer; Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad, near Gattman Station, Dr. W. A. Evans, Jr., quarantine officer; Memphis and Charleston Railroad, near Iuka, Dr. H. G. Mc-Eachin, quarantine officer. The quarantine property of the Board, which was stored at Osyka and Nicholson Station, was used for the partial equipment of these stations, and Adjutant-General Henry, of the State National Guard kindly permitted us to use a sufficient number of the tents and cots, belonging to that department, to complete their equipment. This property was shipped from Pass Christian for the purpose, and afterwards returned to that point by us.

The following rules were adopted for the government of the stations:

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE MISSISSIPPI STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

TO BE ENFORCED AND OBSERVED UNTIL OTHERWISE ORDERED AT QUARANTINE STATIONS TO PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION OF YELLOW FEVER.

1. Every train coming from the direction of an infected locality, or from the direction of the connection of the rail-

road with such locality, shall stop at the quarantine station and be inspected and obtain a certificate in accordance with Form No. 1.

FORM NO. 1.

[I hereby certify that train No....., ...Conductor, has complied with the rules and regulations of the Mississippi State Board of Health, relating to trains entering the State.

Station on.....Railroad ....

Date..... Quarantine Officer.]

2. In case of suspected infection of a passenger car, or a sleeping car, such car, including all the upholstery, cushions, curtains, mattresses, etc., shall be thoroughly disinfected, under the supervision of an officer of the Board, and shall be exposed to the open air for at least fifteen days before it will be permitted to enter this State. In case of suspected infection of a flat or box car, such car shall be disinfected and exposed to the open air for at least five days before it will be permitted to enter this State. Any car, however, will be permitted to return instead of undergoing detention.

3. No passenger, railroad employee, or other person coming from the direction of an infected locality, or the direction of the railroad connection with such locality, will be permitted to enter this State unless the Quarantine Officer is satisfied that they are not from an infected locality.

4. No person from an infected locality will be admitted into this State until fifteen days have elapsed since their departure from such locality, and they and their baggage have been disinfected.

5. No freight or article from an infected place will be permitted to be brought to any place in this State.

6. It shall be the duty of the Quarantine Officer to take the responsibility of applying such additional measures as may be deemed necessary for the protection of the public health. In case such additional measures are applied, the fact should be reported to the State Board of Health at once.

7. Any person violating these rules and regulations shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for not more than six months in the county jail; and every person or thing shall be forcibly detained to compel the observance of them; and anything seized under these rules, shall, if necessary, be sold to cover the expense of dealing with it.

ROBERT LOWRY,
Governor.

Approved August 15, 1888.

OFFICE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
JACKSON, MISS., August 13, 1888.

It is hereby ordered by the Executive Committee of the Mississippi State Board of Health, that on and after this date, no person, baggage, freight, or article capable of bearing infection, shall be permitted to enter this State from any of the fever-infected points in Florida. The health officers throughout the State are charged with the enforcement of this order, and any violation of it should be promptly reported to this office.

WIRT JOHNSTON,
Secretary Mississippi State Board of Health.

The disease having assumed greater proportions in Florida the following order was issued:

OFFICE MISSISSIPPI STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
JACKSON, MISS., September 1, 1888.

On account of the increase of yellow fever at Jacksonville, Fla., it has, in the opinion of the Executive Committee of the State Board of Health, become necessary to adopt more stringent measures for the protection of this State. It is, therefore, ordered that on and after this date no person will be permitted to enter the State unless they possess a certificate from a health officer that they have not been exposed to yellow fever.

By order of the Executive Committee.

WIRT JOHNSTON,
Secretary State Board of Health.

Approved:
ROBERT LOWRY, Governor.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company having taken steps to enjoin us in the enforcement of the above order, it was decided, after consultation with the Attorney-General, to amend it as follows:

OFFICE MISSISSIPPI STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
JACKSON, MISS., September 3, 1888.

It being the opinion of the Attorney-General of the State that our quarantine order of August 30th should be amended by inserting after the words "health officer" the following words: "or shall furnish other satisfactory proof." It is Resolved, That the order is so amended, and will now read as follows:

On account of the increase of yellow fever at Jackson-

ville, Fla., it has, in the opinion of the Executive Committee of the State Board of Health, become necessary to adopt more stringent measures for the protection of this State. It is, therefore, ordered that on and after this date no person will be permitted to enter the State, unless they possess a certificate from a health officer, or shall furnish other satisfactory proof that they have not been exposed to yellow fever.

WIRT JOHNSTON,
R. T. EDWARDS, M. D.,
Executive Committee.

Approved:
ROBERT LOWRY, Governor.

Our Sea Coast quarantine stations on Ship Island and Round Island were also instructed to enforce quarantine against the infected places in Florida. After the establishment of quarantine, Decatur, Ala., became infected, and our quarantine officers were instructed to also enforce the rules against that place. All danger being over, orders were issued for the discontinuance of the stations on October 18th.

The maintenance of this quarantine involved considerable expense, but we feel that it was money well invested for the protection of the State, and without this action on our part we would have been derelict in the discharge of the responsible duties imposed upon us by law.

The efficient work done at the stations entitle the officers to our thanks, and we are also indebted to Dr. Taylor, of Corinth, Dr. Blanks (then residing in Meridian), members of the board, Dr. Vaughan, chief health officer of Lowndes county, and the Jackson County Board of Health for their active supervision of the stations in their vicinity. Our thanks are also due the officials of the railroads on which our stations were located, for their co-operation in the enforcement of the rules.

The following reports of quarantine officers will give some idea of the work done at the stations:

COLUMBUS, MISS., October 22, 1888.

Dr. Wirt Johnston, Secretary State Board of Health, Jackson:

DEAR DOCTOR—I desire to submit the following report as to the operations of my station from August 16th to October 19, 1888. Before the arrival of my tents, I went up on the freight train every morning before day, to some convenient station in Alabama, there boarded the west bound mail train and made my examinations while en route, requesting parties, not having proper certificates, to stop off

at some of the small stations in Alabama rather than to be detained at the quarantine station without any protection from the weather, nor facilities for eating or sleeping. After tents came all parties were brought to the camp.

Passengers and baggage examined on the route:

From August 16, to September 14, 1888	570
From September 14, to October 18th, 1888	687
Total examinations	1257
No. of persons detained from Aug. 16, to Oct. 18, 1888	33
No. of days detained at the station	31½

In making this report I wish to call your special attention to the officers and employes of the G. P. Railway. Generally speaking, I have never come in contact with a more affable and courteous set of gentlemen. My time spent with them has been pleasant and I have never called upon them to aid me in the discharge of my duty, but they have promptly responded. Thanking you for your very prompt response to my every request,

I remain, your friend, etc.,

A. C. HALBERT, M. D.

P. S.—I feel under special obligations to Dr. B. A. Vaughan, chief health officer of Lowndes county, for advice and suggestions in the tangled condition of affairs, about the time the fever made its appearance in your city and Columbus quarantined against you. Also for kindly lending his camp equipage, cooking utensils, etc., to us and thereby saving expense to the State.

A. C. H.

To the Board of Health of the State of Mississippi:

GENTLEMEN—As quarantine officer representing your authorlty at the point where the K. C. M. & B. R. R., enters the State of Mississippi on the east, I beg leave to submit the following report:

On the 17th of August last I received commission from your Secretary, with instructions to make Gattman my headquarters. I must confess that I entered upon this work with a considerable degree of trepidation, not, however, because of the physical dangers usually incident to it, but because of my lack of experience and knowledge of its methods, on the one hand, and on the other, because of the great responsibilities of such an office. The "epidemic of '78" had found me too young to even do guard duty, hence my knowledge was garnered entirely from the literature of the subject. I appreciated that I must encounter men whose moral

fabric had been warped by fear, as one class, and as another, upright and innocent men who would seriously object to being gauged by such rules and standards as the presence of the first class rendered necessary. I believed nothing to be so baneful to the interests of a country as an unreasonable quarantine except the existence of contagious disease in its midst. The interests of commerce as 19th century man is placed, while secondary to the necessity for the prevention of contagious disease, I thought to be none the less, a mighty consideration. I believed that there existed a necessity for as near an approach as was possible, to an ideal quarantine, and such I conceive to be "a quarantine which insures to the people absolute safety without any interference with free communication between different parts of the country." But for the attainment of such an ideal a degree of wide-spread and accurate knowledge of the laws of hygiene and sanitation is necessary, that, with its achievement, the still furthes consummation will have been reached of a complete annhilation of endemic diseases. My maxim, amended by the demands as they are, should read "the ideal quarantine is that which permits of the largest liberty of passage and traffic commensurate with safety." I deem it not improper under this head to write something on that subject which a few weeks ago so greatly agitated the public mind: I mean non-intercourse restrictions. That such a policy does not fulfill at least one of the requirements of an ideal quarantine, is self-evident. Cutting off all direct and anastomatic blood-channels means death to communities as as well as bodies and that too by "dry rot." Again, that it was the safest procedure in the late excitement is open to doubt. The history of the Laws of Draco have demonstrated that measures must fit the intelligent reason of the people of the period or they become inoperative, and all precedents and reason show that laws inoperative are worse than no laws. Fear and panic may for a few days upset the reasons of men, but comforts, necessities and pocket-books will soon cause either a change in laws based upon such sentiments, and chamelion laws are not safe, or such violations as render them inoperative. How much safer then are laws accurately based and accurately built to meet a danger which the reasons of men measure. But to return to my subject direct: I was greatly reassured and encouraged upon reaching my post by receiving from your secretary instructions, broad and full, and directly in line with my own views upon the subject.

The conditions governing the work on any road are in some measure different from those of other roads; and in fitting the rules to the K. C. M. & B., I endeavored to carry

out the meaning, not the letter of them. I arranged with the proper authorities, to have the express, baggage, and freight way-bills show the starting point of, and route traveled by all articles coming over the line. East of my station there lay a back-woods country inhabited by ignorant people. This I esteemed to be a point of danger, for shrewd men and women endeavoring to run quarantines were apt to take advantage of a laxity of rules begotten of the presence of this population. To prevent hardships among thess people I tried by correspondence with postmasters and agents, and by public postings to keep them aware of the requirements exacted. Had these people come down in numbers, uncertificated, pleading ignorance and with sympathy-exacting tales of poverty and necessity for continuous travel, the chances of dangerous parties entering would have been greatly increased. The K. C. M. & B. R. R. makes connections east of Mississippi at but two points, Jasper and Birmingham. Jasper, up to the beginning of the disease in Decatur, was a point of no particular danger, and at that time a very rigorous quarantine was put in operation. At Birmingham, it makes no close connection and runs no cars through, so the quarantine of that city was, in some measure, a protection to us. Nevertheless, I watched it as a place of danger. A certificate or satisfactory evidence was required of every party passing the station, with such exceptions as I have noted. The system of certificates, I think superior to that of oaths, especially, in work for a State in which the suspicious party passes entirely from under observation. Fear is such a demoralizer to conscience, that a system wherein lying is a premium is not safe. No doubt, there are instances of abuse of the certificate-issuing power, but I had much rather risk the honor of physicians and other officials than the oath of those who think their life staked upon the issue. As part of my duty, I acquainted myself as far as was possible, with the status as to honor and carefulness of the certificate-issuing authorities in those places from which many passengers came. I accumulated and held for ready reference the more important signatures. Certificates had to be from health officers, known physicians, city or county officials, with seal, postmasters or station agents with stamp. I accepted no certificate as prima facie evidence, but required some proof that the holder was the party to whom it was issued, and that no fraud was practiced in its obtainal. This, especially, where the point or the party would seem to indicate a necessity for extra diligence. What constituted satisfactory evidence had to depend, in the very nature of things, upon different circumstances, but, as factors, entered the appearance of the

person, his starting place, his destination, letters, papers, oath. No certificates were required of those holding tickets either from points far to the North or to points far to West, except there was something in the statements or papers of these parties to justify suspicion. All holders of through tickets which had been accepted as passports were to be informed upon by the conductor, by telegraph, had they left the train in the State.

I did not know until September 11, that a detailed report of trains, cars, passengers, baggage and express would be required of me. Since that date every record has been kept in detail. The totals are calculations based upon the data obtained from my records and the variations of travel and traffic in the different periods. No train, passenger, freight, work or excursion entered the State during my service without being examined.

It will be seen that several parties were held in the station for a day or more, until they had procured proper credentials. No person was stopped who did not procure proper papers and proceed, and no disease of any sort developed in the camp.

Two pieces of baggage were fumigated and sent on to their destination.

One piece of express was held until its owner proved its harmlessness. The piece was a valise from Atlanta, presumably filled with clothing

A barrel of pears from Quincy, Fla., I held for a day, and then, finding them rotting rapidly and with no possibility of reaching their destination in condition to be of use, I destroyed them. They were packed in a barrel with straw. The unorganized state of the health authorities of Florida, and the lessons taught by Jacksonville, Sanderson, McClenny and many other points, including murderous Fernandina, rendered such a shipment from any point in Florida, with the exception of Pensacola, extremely hazardous.

You will find under the heads of passengers, baggage and freight items showing persons and articles allowed to pass yet calling for some sort of record of them; among these were several passengers from Western Florida, north of Tampa. Had these people happened along after Fernandina's action, I would not have allowed them to pass.

For the accommodation of the service, I used three old houses, uninhabited and on a tenantless farm. I submit the expenses of repairing, furnishing and keeping them. Two were situated some distance from the railroad, away from any used road, in a high, healthy spot and convenient to a good spring. The third I made practically air-tight, and used as a fumigating house. On leaving, I sold such of the stationary property as the law permitted.

I can not bring my report to a close without giving the officials of the K. C., M. & B., R. R, credit for their share of the work. I made no request or suggestion that was not cheerfully complied with, and to all, from Superintendent down, I owe thanks for continued courtesies.

My thanks, official and personal, are also due to your executive committee and more especially your Secretary, for aid.

Respectfully submitted,

GUS EVANS, M. D.

ABERDEEN, Miss., October 13, 1888.

SCRANTON, MISS., November 10, 1888.

To the State Board of Health, Wirt Johnston, M. D. Secretary:

I have the honor to make the following report of the operation of the quarantine established by your honorable body at a point one and a quarter miles north of Orange Grove, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, in the county of Jackson.

I enclose herewith a detailed statement of every day's proceedings while the station was in operation, showing how many trains were boarded, how many passengers were examined and what disposition was made of them. I had taken no account of the number of passengers examined on trains previous to August 31st, the date of the receipt of your instructions to that effect, but from that time up to the discontinuance of the station I examined 626 persons; of these 28 were placed in separate cars and allowed to pass through the State in charge of officers; 12 were stopped from trains who returned toward Mobile rather than remain in quarantine at the station the required time; 12 others were allowed to stop in the State after giving satisfactory proof that they had not been in any infected locality. A number of persons on foot were stopped at the station, who returned in the direction whence they came rather than remain in quarantine. I have had at the station three persons from Jacksonville, Fla., and two from Decatur, Ala., who were allowed to proceed after the necessary detention. I closed the station on October 19, as your order of October 18, to discontinue quarantine, was received too late for that day.

Respectfully,

WM. A. COX, M. D.

REPORT OF INSPECTION AT KEWANEE QUARANTINE STATION, A. G. S. R. R.

MERIDIAN, MISS., October 24, 1888.

Dr. Wirt Johnston, Secretary Board of Health:

DEAR SIR—I herewith present my report of work done at

Kewanee quarantine station. Not knowing that I would be required to make a report of all passengers inspected, I kept no record up to the 10th of September; from that date, it will be seen that I inspected 99 trains and 3,193 passengers, and waybills. My notes will show that we passed one family direct from Jacksonville and five other persons from Florida; that we detained four in quarantine and turned three back for not having certificates.

August 27th, family of four direct from Jacksonville, but with certificates from Surgeon at Way Cross saying they had been ten days in quarantine, passed me enroute for California. September 4, detained a man six hours. He then obtained proof that he had not been exposed to fever, and we let him pass; no baggage.

Man from Gainisville, Fla., with health certificate passed en route for Monroe, La.

Chas. Price, colored, claimed to be from Birmingham, but had neither certificate or other papers. Suspiciously detained five days. No baggage.

Returned one suspicious man without certificate.

Albert Hobson and Jerry Hemphill, both of Meridian, but being in Jackson when the fever was announced there, the authorities in Meridian would not let them stop there, and not being able to pass through Tennessee they returned, and I detained them ten days. No baggage.

Sept. 22—John Kane, no certificate or other papers, and as he claimed to be from Bessemer, Ala., we suspected he might be from Decatur. We detained him expecting to return him the next day, but he had a chill and fever followed lasting fourteen days. Diagnosis, bilious fever. No baggage.

Sept. 29—One man en route to Meridian without certificate was turned back.

J. M. BUCHANAN,
Quarantine Officer.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT JACKSON.

On September 20, 1888, at about the same hour (12 m.) two of the local physicians, Drs. Harrington and Morgan reported that they had patients sick with a suspicious fever. The former declared his belief that his patient had yellow fever, and the suspicions of the latter were so strong as to almost amount to a conviction that his two patients also had the disease. It was at once arranged for me to visit the patients. Before doing so, however, fully appreciating the great responsibility involved in a final decision as to the character of the disease, and after consultation with Dr. J. F. Hunter, a member of the Executive Committee, it was decided to tele-

graph Drs. Robbins and Iglehart, of Vicksburg, and invite them to come out on the evening train to see the cases with the local physicians. Then, in company with Drs. Harrington and Galloway, I visited Mr. Calhoun, the patient of the former. In company with Drs. Morgan, Galloway and Harrington, the two patients of Dr. Morgan were then visited, viz: Mr. Lorance and Mr. Lee. After a careful examination of the cases, a consultation was held by the physicians named, and it was agreed to pronounce the cases as suspicious, and to await the arrival of the physicians from Vicksburg before positively deciding the character of the disease. We were all of the opinion that the disease was yellow fever, but appreciating the gravity of the situation preferred to see the cases again before announcing a final decision. At the conclusion of this consultation the cases were announced as suspicious. Upon the arrival of Dr. Iglehart, President of the Vicksburg Board of Health, and Dr. Purnell, of the hospital of that city, at 6 o'clock p. m., the following local physicians, in company with them, visited the cases, viz.: Drs. Harrington, Morgan, Galloway, Todd, health officer of the county, Hunter, a member of the State Board of Health, and myself. At the consultation held, all of these gentlemen agreed that the disease was yellow fever, and it was at once reported as such.

Under the laws of the State, the State Board of Health assumed control of the sanitary management of the town, and the following was issued:

TO THE CITIZENS OF JACKSON!

Under the laws of the State of Mississippi, the State Board of Health assumes control of the sanitary affairs of the city.

All persons who have not been exposed to the disease are advised to leave the city at once. Certificates should be obtained at the office of the State Board of Health.

WIRT JOHNSTON,
Secretary State Board of Health.

The first object in the way of preventing the spread of the disease was depopulation, and this had already commenced upon the first announcement of the fever, and was being rapidly accomplished without much assistance from us. Many of the citizens sought refuge in the surrounding country, and arrangements were made with the Illinois Central Railroad, through Captain Mann, Superintendent, to run special trains to convey the people to northern points. A census taken at the time showed that the following population remained: Whites, 398; colored 1,593; total, 1,991. Whites protected by an attack of the disease, 126; colored protected,

299; total protected, 425. Only a few of the citizens had been exposed to the disease, and those who had not been and applied for it before leaving, were provided with a certificate to that effect. It would have been perfectly safe to have admitted the citizens who had not been exposed into any place. In the sanitary management it was our purpose to protect not only the citizens of Jackson, but of the entire State.

Arrangements were made as speedily as possible for the establishment of a refugee camp for the safety of those who had not been able to leave the town. This camp was not, however, used to any great extent, on account of the fortunate termination of the fever.

The town covers a considerable area, and the residences for the most part have large grounds and are widely separated. The exodus of citizens almost depopulated the infected district, and created long distances between inhabited dwellings.

Guards were stationed at the infected houses, with instructions to permit no one to have access except physicians and nurses; and an effort was made to keep under observation every one who had been exposed to the disease. The houses were designated by yellow flags.

As soon as the depopulation of the town had been accomplished, so far as practicable, a night and day force of guards were stationed on all avenues of escape, with instructions to permit no one to pass either in or out without written permission.

Three of the four railroads entering the town were compelled to stop running their trains on account of the quarantine restrictions along their lines. Only one road, the Illinois Central, contined to run its trains, and on this road a mile and a half north of the town, we established a quarantine station, where trains stopped, under the supervision of a quarantine officer, and freight and express matter was discharged; which was subsequently brought into the town by a locomotive located there. No person was permitted to get on board or off the cars at this station, and no freight or other article from the town was permitted to be taken on board. All cars on sidetracks were detained. No mails left the town, not that we thought they would be dangerous after fumigation, but because other localities refused to receive them.

As soon as practicable, disinfection was resorted to as follows:

Infected bedding was burned, linen and cotton fabrics were boiled in a 1 to 500 bi-chloride of mercury solution; the floors and walls of infected houses were scrubbed with the

bi-chloride solution, and the rooms with their contents were subjected to sulphurous fumigation.

There were in all thirteen cases and five deaths (14 cases were reported, but it was subsequently discovered that a mistake had been made in the diagnosis of one case.) During their sickness these cases were located at eleven points, some of them being as far as a mile apart. All of the persons attacked by the disease were employed about the Illinois Central Railroad depot, as follows: John Lorance, a policeman, whose beat was about the depot, taken sick September 15; J. B. Lee, the contractor who was building the new depot, taken sick September 15; John Harris, freight handler, taken sick September 15; J. A. Calhoun, check-clerk, taken sick September 16; Adam Shuler, laborer, taken sick September 16; Joe Bourne, yard-master, taken sick, September 17; Lewis Livingston, plasterer, working on the new depot, taken sick September 18; David Hipple, painter, working on new depot, taken sick September 18; Chas. Daley, tinner, working on new depot, taken sick September 19; Meredith Watts, night watchman, taken sick September 19; Frank Kavanaugh, painter, working on new depot, taken sick September 19; Joe McCoy, freight handler, taken sick September 19; Mrs. Lee, wife of Mr. Lee, the contractor, who resided near the depot and boarded the hands working under her husband, taken sick September 20.

The fact of all of the cases having been employed about this depot, strongly points to this locality as the focus of infection, and the fact that all the cases were developed so near together would also lead to the conclusion that they were exposed to the infection about the same time. In close proximity to the freight depot of the Illinois Central Railroad, there was being erected a new passenger depot which was nearly completed; and in this locality not only the freight and passenger trains of the above named road stop, but also the passenger trains of the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad, a road running east and west, and having extensive connections in the States east of Jackson. These trains hauled sleeping-car from Atlanta, Ga. I am of the opinion that the infection was brought over one or the other of these roads by either some person, baggage, or freight; just what, has not yet been ascertained, and it may never be. Through the kindness of the officials of the Illinois Central Railroad, I have been permitted to investigate the books of their freight office, but failed to discover that any car or freight was brought from an infected place.

Something has been said of local causes, such as excavations, having produced the disease; but, in my opinion, this is not to be seriously considered—for, in the first place, I do

not believe that the disease originates *de novo* in this country; and in the next place, there was nothing unsanitary that I could discover about the locality. There had been a foundation dug for the new depot building, but I am informed that this was done in the latter part of May and the first of June, and the fever did not occur until the middle of September. It is true some very superficial grading had recently been done in the locality in changing the railroad tracks and switches.

The last cases of the fever were reported to this office on September 22, but were really taken sick on the 16th, 18th, 19th and 20th instant. It was not deemed prudent to remove the quarantine restrictions around the town and admit the absent citizens until October 12, after a house-to-house inspection had been made of the infected district. From statements made towards the close of the excitement, it would seem that several cases of the fever occurred which were not reported, as they did not call a physician during their sickness, and were first discovered during convalesence.

Now as to the chemical history of the fever, I will state that the attacks commenced with a distinct chill, followed by a fever of one paroxysm, the duration of which was from three to four days, accompanied with supra-obital headache, pain in the back and limbs, flushed face aud injected conjunctivæ, spongy gums and epigastric tenderness. There was want of the corelation of pulse-rate and temperature, generally observed in other fevers. On the third or fourth day the eyes and skin presented an icterode hue, and in most of the cases assumed a decided yellow color. The cases were hemorrhagic, bleeding from the nose, gums, lips, and one quite freely from abrasions of the skin. The urine of all was albuminous, some specimens being loaded with albumen. All of the fatal cases died of suppression of urine and consequent uræmic toxæmia. The convalesence of those who recovered was tedious and protracted.

It is to be regretted that an autopsy was not performed; this was not done on account of my entire time being occupied with the sanitary affairs of the town. The cases, however, were so well marked that it really was not necessary in order to verify the diagnosis of the disease.

It is unfortunate that a record of the temperature of the weather was not kept; but it was lower than usual at the season of the year, one or two light frosts being reported early in October, which no doubt greatly contributed to prevent the spread of the disease.

The following circular was mailed to the health officers throughout the State, but on account of the embargo on mails, it was not sent from the post-office:

OFFICE MISSISSIPPI STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
JACKSON, MISS., September 22, 1888.

The rules of this Board, a copy of which is inclosed, (see page 9,) relating to infected places will be enforced at Jackson as soon as the stations and camps of refuge can be established. Every effort will be used to prevent the spread of yellow fever. Competent and reliable officers will be placed on duty and the public can rely on their integrity and should give full credit to their official acts.

There are now 7 cases of the disease reported here and there have been 3 deaths.

There seems to have been one focus of infection and all the cases so far are traceable to it. All of the cases are among residents here and are in about 7 localities.

WIRT JOHNSTON,
Sec. State Board of Health.

The absent citizens having manifested some impatience to return to the town, the following circular was issued :

TO THE CITIZENS OF JACKSON.

OFFICE MISSISSIPPI STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
Jackson, October 2, 1888.

We would respectfully but earnestly advise those who think of returning to their homes, to be patient and wait longer before doing so. While it is true no new case of fever has occurred within the past eleven days, it must be remembered that five cases are still under treatment, and this city must be regarded as an infected place.

We have been truly fortunate in having no greater spread of the disease up to this time, but no one can say what the near future may develop. The arrest in the progress of the disease may be attributed to the departure of at least two-thirds of our population and the long distances that now exist between inhabited dwellings, as well as to the unusually cool weather for this season and the sanitary measures which have been adopted. With the return of our people at this time, there would be great danger of a re-development of the disease, which could bring nothing but distress and increased disaster to not only the people of Jackson, but would disturb the business affairs and produce consternation throughout the entire State. With this view of the situation an extended argument would scarcely be necessary to convince all of the necessity of remaining away longer.

Of the cases of the fever which have so far occurred every one of them was exposed to the original focus of infection, but it yet remains to be seen whether each of the points in which these cases have been located will not prove to be a

new focus of the disease. The city is surrounded by a cordon, the infected houses are still guarded, and the work of disinfection is not yet completed.

To those who may doubt the character of the disease we desire to say that the physicians here are unanimously of the opinion it is yellow fever, and they are supported in this opinion by Drs. Iglehart and Purnell, of Vicksburg, who were invited by us to come here to examine the cases. We think there should be no doubt of the nature of the sickness.

With assurances of our desire to act only in accordance with our convictions of duty, and our full appreciation of the responsibilities of a high public trust, we are,

Very respectfully,

WIRT JOHNSTON,
JNO. F. HUNTER,
Members of Ex. Committee State Board of Health.

The day before the quarantine restrictions around the town were removed, the following notice was issued:

NOTICE TO REFUGEES.

OFFICE MISSISSIPPI STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
Jackson, October 11, 1888.

The quarantine guards around Jackson will be relieved at 10 o'clock (Friday morning), when all can enter the city who may choose to do so. The health authorities, however, advise persons whose residences are near infected houses to remain away until further notice. The houses where yellow fever cases have occurred will be designated by a yellow flag. As far as possible residences have been thoroughly aired and ventilated, and all should be before being occupied.

WIRT JOHNSTON,
JOHN F. HUNTER,
Executive Committee.

During the excitement Dr. J. F. Hunter and myself, of the Executive Committee, were shut up in the town with no means of communicating with the outside except by telegraph and this was necessarily used pretty freely. We endeavored to allay the excitement over the State, but situated as we were, our means of doing so were limited. The State Board of Health attempted to meet at Tupelo, but the members were unable to reach that point on account of quarantine restrictions. In order to keep the trains on the Illinois Central railroad running, (the trains on the other roads had already been stopped), which was very necessary to us and the country along its line, we placed Dr. Trimble on duty on that road north of Jackson, and Dr. O. B. Quin south of Jackson, as Inspectors, to visit the towns and induce

them to conform to the rules of the State Board of Health and not prohibit the running of trains. The following reports were made by those officers:

McCOMB, MISS., October 19, 1888.

Dr. Wirt Johnston, Secretary State Board of Health, Jackson, Miss.:

DEAR DOCTOR: Your letter of the 16th inst. was received this day. I must acknowledge the receipt of a former letter from you, but I mislaid it and have not been able to find it. In response to the enclosed telegram, I reported at Byram on the 23rd; could not hear from you, so I returned that night. I continued work as you indicated in a subsequent telegram, and feel satisfied I did seven days' good work. At almost every town the local quarantine prohibited trains stopping, even to side-track or get orders. So strict did it seem and the excitement in this (Pike) county was so high, that on the 24th and 25th it looked as though all trains, except mails, would have to stop. On the 26th, I visited Copiah county and conferred with Dr. Pitts, the chief health officer of that county. I must commend his work as good. I think he is the man for the position. On the 27th I was engaged most of the time at telegraph office and finished on the 28th, at Summit, Miss., a town in Pike, that was quarantined against the world, and on the 25th would not let me come before the local Board of Health, except on quarantine line at city limit. I enclose account for seven days' service.

Yours very truly,

O. B. QUIN.

GRENADA, MISS.

To Wirt Johnston, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health:

DEAR SIR—Acting under instructions from your office, under date of September 24, I applied to the officers of the Illinois Central Railroad for special transportation, which was very promptly furnished. I proceeded to visit all towns on the Illinois Central road between Ways Bluff and Holly Springs. I succeeded in conferring with the health officers and boards of mayor and aldermen at all stations except Winona. The authorities at this place declined to let me stop in the corporation or to confer with me at all, letting me know, however, that the place was quarantined closely, and they had determined to make it absolute, and as near non-intercourse as possible, that is against the world the flesh and the devil. I tried twice to get a conference with the authorities of the last named place, but was refused. At all other places on the line I was met by the authorities and a uniform system of quarantine was agreed upon. I would

submit that the people have erroneous ideas in relation to quarantines. Trade and traffic between non-infected points should not be interfered with, and if towns on the lines of our great thoroughfares can be allowed to establish shot-gun regulations, every branch of commerce and every industry is liable to be paralyzed at any moment.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. W. TRIMBLE, M. D.,
Quarantine Inspector.

In order to allay the excitement and to restore the obstructed commerce of the State, Dr. Hyer, then president of the Board, was placed on duty as an inspector. The following report was made by him:

To Dr. Wirt Johnston, Secretary of Mississippi State Board of Health, Jackson, Misssissippi:

DEAR SIR—When the news of the presence of the yellow fever in Jackson, Miss., was announced by telegraph throughout the State, the citizens thereof were seized with an universal panic, the like of which never before has been witnessed within the borders of the State, and which it is to be hoped will never be experienced again. Shot guns were freely brought into play, and to such an extent were the people demoralized that in many places, hundreds of miles from any place of known infection, neighbors looked askance at each other, as if they bore the germs of infection on their persons. Shot-gun quarantines were established around villages, remote from lines of travel, and country farmers, well known, were not allowed to enter villages and towns near which they resided. Doctors going outside of quarantine limits were not allowed to re-enter them, and health officials were not allowed to return to their places of abode if they visited neighboring localities to investigate rumors of pestilence. Persons traveling in far-away regions where yellow fever had never been known to exist, and whose route of travel was known, and who from day to day were in telegraphic communication with friends at home, were not allowed to return to their homes. Village quarantined against neighboring villages, and cities quarantined against the world. Where municipal boards existed "non-intercourse with the world" was proclaimed, and even Memphis, the great cotton mart of an adjacent State, and many of the cities in our own State shut themselves up like clams." As a natural consequence of this abnormal condition of fright and panic, the railroads of the State were met at their depots and watering stations by armed bodies of men with orders to "move on with closed doors and windows." Passengers thereon from non-infected

points were forced beyond their points of destination, and although from non-infected points, were subjected to hardships and cruelties at the hands of illegal quarantine officials, and regulations that were in many cases a reproach to the humanity of the citizens of the country. Railroads could not run to points where freight and passengers would have been received, because they were barred the privilege of getting water from their tanks, and running orders from their telegraphic operators. In consequence the wheels of commerce were stopped, and channels of communication blocked, and the business of the country suffered in consequence to the tune of millions of dollars. In this emergency I received a request from the Executive Committee of the State Board of Health, bottled up in Jackson, to take steps to start the wheels of commerce again into activity, to modify quarantine rules and regulations at different points in the State to the extent at least of allowing trains on the different lines of railroads to receive water at their tanks, and have the use of their telegraphic stations. At this time the I. C. R. R., and Branches, Miss. Valley R. R., the M. & O. R. R., Miss. & Tenn. R. R., Vicksburg & Meridian R. R., Natchez & Jackson R. R., the E. T. Va. & Ga. R. R., and the A. G. S. R. R. had ceased to turn a wheel, with the exception of a few through trains, that with exceeding difficulty and embarrassment the I. C. R. R. was able to get through on its main line, while the Memphis & Birmingham Railroad was hampered all along its route through the State of Mississippi. Dr. Trimble, of Grenada, was placed on duty on the I. C. R. R., while I assumed the responsibility of opening up all the other lines of railroad travel in the State. I immediately telegraphed to Dr. Blanks, at Meridian, Dr. Taylor at Corinth, Dr. Sale at Aberdeen, Dr. Wright at Sardis, and Dr. Toombs at Greenville, to put inspectors on all trains, in their several localities, and take any other steps that would satisfy the people that their interests were safe, and to employ good men for the positions in whom the public would confide until I could get around and regulate matters, and place all the interior quarantine machinery on a uniform basis, as regarded regulations, pay of officers, etc. Procuring a special on the Kansas City & Birmingham railroad, I succeeded in entering the closed gates of Memphis, and at once had a conference with the officials of railroads entering the State of Mississippi, from that point, in order to learn the exact status of affairs along their several lines. Finding Dr. Pope, of ———, in Memphis, cut off from his home by the blockade, I appointed him as an Inspector on the Valley road to interview the authorities along that line and endeavor to show them the folly of quaran-

taining a line of railroad running between non-infected points, each carefully guarded by most efficient quarantine regulations, with ample police force to enforce them, also to show them that the regulations which they were enforcing were unlawful and unnecessary. I at once returned to Holly Springs, but received a dispatch in a few hours, that Dr. Pope could not accomplish anything on the Valley Railroad. I at once returned to Memphis, and had placed at my disposal a special on which I started down the Valley route, stopping at each station, telegraphing ahead for the local authorities to meet me at the stations. Armed with the law, I without trouble succeeded in enlisting the ready and cheerful co-operation of the authorities and restoring a condition of cheerful confidence in their minds, when I assured them that the State Board of Health had a perfect command of the situation and were diligent to protect the lives and property of the people from the dangers of the invasion of the dreaded disease. In twenty-four hours from the time that I left Memphis, I had the satisfaction of notifying the authorities of the Valley road that their trains could run on schedule time without further interruption. Returning from the Louisiana State line to Vicksburg, I was accommodated with a special to Meridian, where I found that the efforts of Drs. Blanks, Sale and Taylor had resulted in starting travel along the lines passing through and having their termini at Meridian. In a few days restrictions on trains on the V. & M. R. R. were removed, and travel and traffic were resumed along that line, the trains passing Jackson with closed doors and windows, without stopping." My duties thereafter were confined to travel on the different lines of railroad, regulating and reducing salaries—discharging a number of employees, whose further services returning confidence rendered unnecessary, and reducing the force of sanitary officers as fast as prudence and a due regard for the interests of the health of the people of the State would permit. In closing this report, I desire to congratulate the people concerning the facility with which they recovered from their panic, and regained their reason when all the facts in the case were called to their attention, and the readiness with which they yielded to the law, in defiance of their apprehensions, when its provisions were called to their notice.

Very respectfully,

W. F. HYER, M. D.

A report having reached us that the country east of Jackson was in need of supplies, Mr. Clarke, then Superintendent of the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad, at our request, kindly consented to run a special train out of Meridian for the purpose of bringing the necessary supplies if we would

arrange matters so as to enable him to do so. To accomplish this, Dr. W. H. White, of Brandon, was appointed as an inspector to visit the towns between Brandon and Meridian and confer with the authorities and induce them to permit the train to pass through. Dr. White made the trip on a locomotive kindly furnished by Mr. Clarke, and succeeded in his mission.

SHIP ISLAND QUARANTINE STATION.

In view of the contemplated removal of the National Quarantine Station from Ship Island, it was deemed necessary by the Board, early in 1888, to establish a station on that island for the protection of Hancock and Harrison counties. Instead of expending the money authorized by act of the Legislature of 1888 for the erection of buildings, it was decided to use the tents and other quarantine equipage belonging to the Board, which was stored at Moss Point. As will be seen from the report of the Quarantine Physician, Dr. Champlin, some of the tents having been destroyed by a storm, he afterwards occupied an old house on the island.

The following rules were adopted to be enforced at the station, which were amended in some unimportant particulars in 1889:

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE MISSISSIPPI STATE QUARANTINE AT THE PORTS OF HARRISON AND HANCOCK COUNTIES.

1. The quarantine station for the counties of Hancock and Harrison shall be on Ship Island, and all vessels subject to quaranfine shall anchor as near to said station as the water will permit, in accordance with the instructions of the Quarantine Physician; and it shall be the duty of Pilots to anchor all vessels in accordance with these rules and regulations and the instructions of the quarantine physician.

2. All vessels arriving from foreign ports, and all vessels having sickness on board, desiring to enter or load from any port in Hancock or Harrison counties, shall immediately proceed to the boarding station. and shall be visited by the quarantine physician between sunrise and sunset as soon as possible after arrival.

3. No person on board any vessel arriving at the boarding station, shall be allowed to communicate with any person on board another vessel, or with any other person, until such vessel has been visited by the quarantine physician, nor shall any person off of land or other vessel, be allowed to communicate with said vessel until a permit has been obtained from the quarantine physician.

4. The quarantine physician shall carefully inspect all

vessels arriving at the boarding station, and require answers from the officers in command, and keep a record of such answers to the following questions:

Port of departure and date of departure.

Name of vessel, name of commander, sanitary condition and destination.

Number of days of passage.

Ports visited since leaving port of departure, with date and length of visit.

Cargo and where taken on; kind and sanitary condition.

Bilge water, whether clean or unclean.

Ballast, kind and condition.

Number of officers, passengers and crew, and their sanitary condition.

What sickness has occurred on board vessel during passage, or in port, and dates of sickness?

Deaths during passage or in port, with dates and causes, if known.

Names of all vessels communicated with, in the course of passage, with dates of such commuications and names of ports from which said vessels sailed, also whether there was any sickness on board said vessels, and the character of the sickness, if known.

5. All vessels, together with their cargoes, passengers, crews and baggage, arriving at the boarding station from intertropical American and West India Islands ports, shall be subjected to thorough maratime sanitation according to the following classification:

First-class.—Vessels arriving from non-infected ports. Shall be subject to thorough sanitation without detention longer than is necessary to place them in such condition.

Second-class.—Vessels arriving from suspected ports. Shall be subjected to thorough sanitation with detention for a period of five (5) days from the time disinfection has been completed.

Third-class.—Vessels arriving from infected ports. Shall be taken to the Refuge Station of the United States Government, and placed in charge of the Marine Hospital Service, to remain until securing a clean bill of health from the officer in charge.

Fourth-class.—Vessels arriving infected without regard to port of departure. That is, vessels which have yellow fever or other contagious or infectious disease on board at time of arrival, or have had the same during the voyage or while at any port. Shall be taken to the Refuge Station of the United States Government and placed in charge of the Marine Hospital Service, to remain until securing a clean bill of health from officer in charge.

6. Supplies and mail intended for vessels in quarantine, or for the quarantine service, shall be delivered at some suitable point between the mainland and the quarantine station, and after the departure of persons delivering such supplies and mail, the same may be obtained and delivered to the proper vessel or service under the direction of the quarantine physician.

7. All lighters and persons engaged in removing ballast from vessels in quarantine for such a period as may be determined by the quarantine physician. But no such lighters or persons shall be released from quarantine within a less period than the vessel from which ballast is taken is required to remain.

8. No person on board any vessel in quarantine shall be allowed to communicate with another vessel or any person on board another vessel in quarantine, without the written permission of the quarantine physician.

9. No boat shall approach within one-half mile of any vessel coming into Ship Island Pass, until such vessel shall have been visited by the quarantine physician, except authorized pilots, and they only for the purpose of piloting such vessels into port, and tow boats under the direction of the quarantine physician.

10. All vessels when discharged from quarantine, shall remove at least one mile from quarantine limits, (said limits to be designated by suitable buoys), and as directed by the quarantine physician.

11. No officer or person in charge of any vessel in quarantine shall allow any person, boat or craft, propelled by steam or otherwise, to come alongside or on board his vessel without the written permission of the quarantine physician.

12. The quarantine physician shall select a suitable point near the quarantine station to be designated as a boarding station, and shall cause suitable instructions to be issued to all pilots regarding the same.

13. The quarantine physician shall charge a fee of five dollars for each vessel inspected, and a fee of ten dollars for each vessel disinfected, and the cost of materials used in such disinfection.

Any person violating these rules shall be subject to a fine of not exceeding three hundred dollars nor less than twenty-five dollars.

I will state that the National Quarantine Station was not removed during the quarantine season of 1888 as we had expected. That station being provided with the necessary apparatus for disinfection, vessels requiring that treatment were sent there. For this reason no fees for the disinfection of vessels were collected by us during this year. Dr.

Champlin, our quarantine physician, however, collected $65.00 from vessels inspected by him. This amount he accounted for by charging himself with it on the last account rendered by him for services and expenses that year. (See voucher 32, expenses for Ship Island Quarantine Station, 1888.)

In 1889 the National Station having been removed, Dr. Champlin, quarantine physician, collected and remitted to us fees amounting to $820.00, which amount was deposited by us in the State Treasury.

The following reports of the quarantine physician are respectfully submitted:

To the President and Members of the Mississippi State Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN:—I deem it proper that I give you a short report of service as conducted at your Ship Island station during the past summer, with suggestions.

Complying with your instructions, I reported at the island on the evening of the 10th of May, 1888, and learning from Ordnance Sergeant Thomas Cunningham, U. S. A., that he was in full charge of the island, especially the west end, I requested permission to pitch tent and use one of the small buildings, to store stores, etc., until I could communicate with you, (knowing that a change of programme would be forced on us, as the marine service had not, nor would not move during season, as had been anticipated,) which he kindly agreed to.

Surg. H. R. Carter, of the U. S. M. H. S., in charge of Gulf quarantine, and I held a meeting to decide what was best to do in the premises, owing to the non-removal to Chandeleur Islands station, and knowing that it would lead to complications and be absurd to have two stations (services) on this island, we agreed to act as follows, i. e.: I to remain at the west end and hail or inspect all incoming vessels, and he remain at Gulf quarantine, hold and disinfect all vessels which I deemed proper to send in to him. I accepted this, thinking it the best (which I do yet) that could be done for all concerned, and knowing that by so doing much expense would be saved to our board. You will remember that I at once called your attention to this agreement, and was notified by your Secretary, Dr. Johnston, that my agreement was approved of.

I regretted much that, owing to this agreement, I could not consistently collect quarantine fees of vessels sent in, and Dr. Carter feared that his department would not approve did he do so, unless you so requested. I wrote you as to this matter, but did not receive any reply thereto, which I

regretted. On those vessels inspected by myself and not sent in I collected fees amounting to $65.00, (13 vessels) and accounted for. I am of the opinion that when the service is fully under your control the fees will go far in payment of current expenses.

I waited patiently from month to month for news stating that I would be permitted to occupy the Engineer's house, near Fort. Not securing it, I was compelled to live in tents, which I did until two had been destroyed by storms, when they being useless, I got permission to fix up a camp in the "coal house." Here I remained until close of quarantine season. I can honestly assure you that we had a rough time of it—an experience I trust I may never be called upon to endure again. 'Twas this or an abandonment of your service. Tents will not suit island service.

I am pleased to state that I passed through the season without conflict with pilots or others, excepting once or twice; cause of which will be given if desired. I am truly pleased to state that nothing, so far as I know, of the least unpleasan. character occurred between Surgeon Carter and myself; and I am pleased to be able to bear witness to his superior fitness for the service. He being a thorough-going officer, courteous to all, and at all times, but firm, as a quarantine officer should ever be.

I would suggest that, as service is to a certain extent dependent on them, that some action be taken so as to insure the presence of at least *one* pilot on the Bar at all times. I can but believe pilot laws so contemplate. Please investigate, as this was the main reason for our disagreement.

Another point needing attention, and I think that should be incorporated in "Rules and Regulations," is to request harbor pilots to, at all times (when weather permits) keep to the windward when hailing vessels, and not to lie along side any longer than is necesary to attend to their duties. Thus avoiding a possible chance of themselves or vessel being infected. This was another cause of disagreement.

Now as to "Quarantine Grounds," I must believe that as at present marked they are unnecesarily large and deem it advisable that they be curtailed, so as to be about 2x2½ miles in extent in northeast by southwest direction, and that bouy be (if easily moved) moved so as to make this change, and at same time be placed far enough north to insure half a mile distance between outside vessel and quarantine line. If the two bouys now there are left for our service they should be so placed, and then between them plain barrel bouy could be located on which place flags. Say one every half mile. If lines are so delineated there would be no fear of infringement. If so, parties doing so

could be successfully prosecuted. I having doubted if such could have been done last season as vessels often were anchored outside of line. Again as now, marked line on east taking in the eastern spit, and which is of no earthly use to service, could be used by small crafts as anchorage in severe stress of weather, such as often occurs here. Thus perhaps saving loss of life, and prevent infringment of quarantine.

The "Boarding Ground" during past summer was located between wharf and "West End" of Island. I would suggest that this season it be near "West Buoy." Thus on inspection of incoming vessels, she (if subject to quarantine) can continue on her course east to right anchorage for treatment, or if clean, turn south into "Ballast Ground;" the old ground would be too distant.

If possible I would suggest that "Rules and Regulations," state positively that Ballast Lighters shall be fully under control of quarantine physician. Thus understood much worry would be avoided to your officer, and be advantageous to station as well as vessels.

As to carrier of store, mail, etc., I would advise that your officer be allowed to make all arrangements for such service, you agreeing on salary. Much trouble could be thus avoided and service be done better than if contract was made as last year. The one taking contract would be fearful that he would be immediately discharged, did he fail to do his duty; when, if referred to you it would take much time.

I think it would be well for Board to state explicitly what port should be subject to quarantine, or empower officer to do so, which would perhaps be best as time might be an object. Officers could go by marine service bulletins; also decide whether Montivideo or Buenes Ayres vessels should be treated in quarantine. Last season I left them out and no harm resulted, but I learn that the Louisiana State Board detains them three days and disinfects.

The service will need a yawl for the receipt of mail, etc., which will have to be anchored out so as to avoid infection, or at least communication.

As to winter service I can but believe it is needed. I learn that cities on the Atlantic coast have so decided, even far north, and we are certainly more exposed here. Sergeant Carter bears me out in this belief. There are many chances of infecting germs hybernating then rendering an outbreak not only possible but probable.

I think, owing to great increase in number of vessels arriving at this harbor, that next seasons service will be an arduous and particular one—one which will need close watching to keep confidence of our neighbors. There has been since

removing quarantine restrictions forty-three arrivals and twenty-three vessels now loading at Ship Island.

I will be pleased to give you all possible information you may wish. Respectfully submitted.

Yours truly,

A. PARKER CHAMPLIN,
Quarantine Physician.

To the President and Members of the Mississippi State Board of Health:

DEAR SIRS: I herewith respectfully submit the following report of service at Ship Island quarantine station during past season, from May 1st to November 6th, inclusive, 1889.

On receipt of your telegram on April 30th, 1889, stating that the Executive Committee wished that quarantine be opened on May 1st, I at once went to New Orleans and purhased articles—cots, ovens, pump, watering pots, sulphur, bi-chloride of mercury, alcohol, etc., needed, bills of which were rendered you. I also purchased bunting and flags necessary; also bought from Col. Montrose six whisky barrels for use as buoys.

I reported at station on morning of the 1st and at once went to work placing buoys so as to mark limits on water front and put up flags on east and west ends of grounds on island.

Taking the Weekly Bulletin of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service, which Surgeon-General Hamilton kindly sends me, as my guide, I at once instructed the pilots of Ship Island Harbor Pass to, when hailing vessels, if they were infected, or came from infected ports, especially Brazilian, Havana, and Vera Cruz, also Colon, to order them to report to Marine Hospital Service Quarantine Station on North Chandeleur Island, La., Surgeon Carter in charge; all others to bring into my station, unless from ports not subject to quarantine, then later I would inspect near ballast grounds. I am pleased to say that but little change was necessary during the season. I also requested that if at any time in doubt to hold vessel outside until I could decide. I would suggest that ere the next season opens that the question as to what duty the pilots can be required to attend to for Health authorities, and where the hailing of incoming vessels should be made, be plainly established, as there seems to be a doubt in their minds on this point. At other ports I learn that pilots are required to do this service, and if the law is made plain, I do not think that any further trouble need be apprehended here, as I do not believe that any one of them inten-

tionally wishes to antagonize this service. With exception of one or two mistakes, no trouble has obtained this summer, except delay in hailing vessels.

The Service has inspected and treated during the season thirty-two (32) barks, nine (9) ships and twenty-five (25) schooners, with a total tonnage of forty-one thousand, seven hundred and seventy-five tons.

I, complying with Article No. 13 of Rules and Regulations, made an estimate of actual cost of every article used in treatment of vessels, and have collected therefrom eight hundred and fifty-nine dollars and five cents ($859.05), and have expressed to Dr. Wirt Johnston, your secretary, the sum of eight hundred and twenty dollars, and will send balance as soon as collected—that is, with exception of twenty-five dollars, which vessels failed to pay. One which owed twenty-five dollars, on leaving lacked five dollars of amount due, and four did not pay, as I could not at the time leave station to collect, and captain of tug, who had kindly attended to this duty for me, was absent, owing to breaking down of his tug. I would recommend that hereafter arrangements be made by which the U. S. boarding officer can attend to this service, as he does for the U. S. Marine Hospital Service, as it is almost impossible to collect at time of leaving quarantine, as but few captains have sufficient funds on hand until vessels clear and are ready for sea.

As I said, I regret this loss of twenty-five dollars, ($25.00) as it was from no fault on my part; but if the board thinks it right and wishes it, I will pay the loss. I am pleased to state that I have never heard a captain complain of amount charged, or had them refuse to pay this fee.

I would call board's attention to a mistake made in defining limits which shall be subject to quarantine. For instance, rules and regulations says that vessels from inter-tropical America, yet I was instructed to treat vessels from Montividio and Beunes Ayres, S. A. Both these places are south of this limit. I would suggest that wording be changed to "all South American ports," as I believe the Florida rules and regulations has adopted.

I would also advise that a proclamation ordering quarantine be published for one to one and a half months previous to its opening. Also that it be published in Coast and New Orleans and Mobile papers, or at least that papers in these cities be requested to call attention to the time decided on for opening of quarantine. Thus, much trouble would be avoided to shipping, and adverse criticism be avoided.

During the months of May and October I modified treatment of vessels, not being so thorough as during other months. I used between 30 and 33⅓ lbs of sulphur to each

100-tons register in fumigating, closing everything, hold, forecastle and cabin, for 24 hours. Then thoroughly washed same down with solution of mercuric bicloride, 1 to 500 to 1 to 1000. If on entry the vessel was clean, and as was sometime the case, (especially was this the case with Messrs. Poitevent & Favre and Mr. Leenhardt's vessels,) I gave them credit for this attention to sanitary duties, and did not treat so rigid.

So as to avoid conflicts, I would request that for the benefit of State Board's service, that you instruct your stations as to what time each vessel should be detained after treatment; also, to instruct as to what ports should be placed on the suspicious list, and those which could be placed under class 1st. For instance, if Progresso, Mexico, is to be placed in class 2nd of quarantine regulations, we must, in justice to that place, and shipping enjoyed in her trade, also place Key West, Fla., in same class. The first mentioned place is certainly as healthy as the latter and much more distant from an infected locality. Record of past summer proves justice of this belief.

Agreeable to your request, I have stored board's stores in a room rented from Colonel Montrose. The boat I will have placed in my yard. I deemed it unnecessary to bring over the transfer flat, so left it on the island. The tents, stove, and much of the old stock was worn out; thus condemned as useless, not worth moving. I would suggest that thanks are due Surg.-Gen. Hamilton and Surgeon H. R. Carter for many acts of kindness rendered our service.

I can but recommend that service should secure and put down at least two iron buoys, so as to better mark grounds. The barrels were a failure, soon washing away. Thanks are also due Lieutenant Mead, of light-house service, for kindly moving one of the old buoys to a more suitable point.

Trusting this report will meet your approval, and holding myself ready to answer any question you may deem necessary, I am

Yours truly,

A. PARKER CHAMPLAIN,
Quarantine Physician.

BILOXI, MISS., December 14, 1889.

In 1889 I am pleased to say that we succeeded in securing the use of the national quarantine buildings on the Island which afforded us comfortable quarters for our quarantine physician and the employees at the station. The following letters relating to this subject are respectfully submitted:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 4, 1889.

Dr. Wirt Johnston, Secretary, State Board of Health, Jackson, Miss.

SIR—I am in receipt of a letter from the Secretary of War to the effect that he has no objection to the use of the buildings on Ship Island, built by the National Board of Health. The Marine-Hospital Bureau has none, and you are therefore authorized to use such of them as you may require, subject to recall at any time, should the department desire to use them.

Respectfully yours,
GEO. S. BATELULLY,
Acting Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
WASHINGTON, May 9, 1889.

Dr. Wirt Johnston, Secretary State Board of Health, Jackson, Miss.

SIR—I have to inform you that there is no objection on the part of this Bureau to the temporary transfer to your custody of such buildings as remain on Ship Island that were occupied by this service for quarantine purposes. This transfer, however, is temporary, and subject to re-call at any time, if the exigencies of the service should require the use of the building. I do not know that any such may arise, but it is barely possible that they may at some future time be wanted. This service will gladly co-operate with you at all times in the protection of the seaboard in any manner you may from time to time suggest.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN B. HAMILTON,
Supervising Surgeon-General, M. H. S.

JACKSON COUNTY SEA-COAST QUARANTINE.

The following report of the quarantine physician at the Round Island Station for the years 1888 aud 1889 are respectfully submitted:

To the Board of Health of Jackson County:

I submit the following as my report of the operation of quarantine at the port of Pascagoula for the season of 1888.

By your instructions I took up quarters at the station on Round Island, on May 15th, with two boatmen and a cook, where we remained continuously until November 3d, when we left the Island and inforced quarantine from the main land until its close, on the 15th of the same month.

During the season I have boarded ninety-two vessels, fifty-one of which were detained in quarantine for observation and disinfection. There has been no sickness of a contagious or infectious character at the station during the season. Several vessels, however, had malarial fever on board, of a severe type, which readily yielded to a vigorous use of quinine.

I do not deem it necessary to incumber this report with a detailed statement of the character of the vessels, and the ports from whence they sailed, which have arrived at the station during the season, as it has already been done in my monthly reports, suffice it to say that a majority of them were from tropical ports, requiring great vigilance and care in the enforcement of quarantine restrictions.

While I consider the length of time for the detention of vessels in quarantine, quite sufficient to iusure the health of the port, as two of our neighboring ports require a much longer time, one of them an absolute non-intercourse system, may it not be well for you hereafter to act somewhat with referenee to their peculiar views and wishes in that matter, as on the slightest pretenses they might quarantine against us on the ground of alleged inefficiency.

The bills and receipts of quarantine fees have been forwarded to the Secretary together with the monthly expenditures. Everything has moved along smoothly and quietly in the enforcement of quarantine during the season.

The boat purchased for use at the station answers all requirements, and is as safe and staunch as any boat of her size could well be.

Respectfully,

E. F. GRIFFIN,
Health Officer.

Respectfully submitted to the State Board of Health.

J. W. STEWART,
Secretary County Board of Health.

To the Honorable the State Board of Health of Mississippi:

The following is submitted as my report of the conduct of quarantine at the port of Pascagoula, for the season of 1889. Quarantine was commenced May the 1st, flag hoisted at the station and everything put in readiness for operation.

From the 1st to the 15th vessels were boarded from the

main land. On the latter date I took up my quarters permanently on Round Island with a crew of two boatmen and a cook. I left the island on November the 1st and quarantine was raised on the 6th. During the season one hundred and four vessels arrived at the station, divided into the following classes:

Barks, thirty-five; brigs, five; ships, one; schooners, fifty-five; steamships, three; steamboats, three.

Of these sixty-two were from inter-tropical ports in the West Indies, Central and South America, and Mexico. The others were from various domestic and continental ports. Three vessels known to have been infected, arrived at the station during the season. The British Bark Gaspe, from Rio Janeiro, Spanish Bark Maria and American Schooner Lena R. Stover from Havana.

All of these were sent to the North Gulf Refuge Station at Chandeleur Islands, for detention and disinfection, and returned to this port in due time for cargo, there having been no further appearance of fever on board.

Have had no trouble whatever in enforcing quarantine restrictions, and there has been no infractions of the rules and regulations or any disposition manifested to do so. While there is a slight improvement in the reliability of consular bills of health, I desire again to call your attention to the great inefficiency of the system and general want of reliability, which certainly could be corrected to a large extent through the office of the Surgeon-General, M. H. S. and State Department at Washington.

Respectfully submitted,

E. F. GRIFFIN,
Quarantine Physician.

PASCAGOULA, Nov. 6, 1889.

Approved by the Jackson County Board of Health.

J. W. STEWART, Sec'y.

In October, 1889, a report having reached us that there were cases of yellow fever in Scranton, we at once telegraphed Mr. J. W. Stewart, Secretary of the Jackson County Board of Health, requesting him to have the sickness investigated, and received the following reply from him:

MOSS POINT, MISS., October 31, 1889.

Dr. Wirt Johnston, Sec'y State Board of Health, Jackson, Miss.:

MY DEAR DOCTOR:—In reply to your telegram of yesterday I am pleased to tell you that there is not, nor has there been, any suspicious sickness at Scranton. There have been a few cases of fever there for several weeks, one of which was fatal, the history of which is, that Ellis Alby, aged 18,

went to New Orleas between the 15th and 20th of September; was there a few days and on his return home was taken sick. He had fever about ten or twelve days, and was doing well up to October 3d, when his brain became affected and died on October 4th. Dr. Cox attended the case and is my authority. A few days after the young man died his mother took sick and was very low, but is now all right. I saw her husband, Mr. C. H. Alby, on Tuesday, the 29th, and he is my authority. A young man, named Poitevan, had been over in Florida, at work for some lumber company, and on his return was taken sick with fever, and at one time was very low, but is now up and able to be at his work. Mr. J. P. Delmas also had a close call, but he is well. Drs. Cox and Moore, of Scranton, and Bragg and McInnis, of Moss Point, were the attending physicians, and a few here were uneasy and feared that it might be yellow fever, but the feeling was unnecessary. The cause was a local one. We have had very little rain since July, and the water is bad, both here and at Scranton, and had it not been for the cool spell we had, I think there would have been more of the same kind of sickness. Had there been any suspicions, I would have wired you and asked for an expert; but we did not at any time deem it necessary. There is very little sickness now, either here or in Scranton.

I am very truly yours,

J. W. STEWART,
Secretary County Board of Health.

In conclusion I will state that the Legislature of 1888, authorized the Board to expend as much as $1,000 for the purchase of vaccine virus to be distributed throughout the State, but it was thought by the Board to be an unnecessary expenditure and it was therefore decided to not do so unless small-pox should make its appearance in the State.

WIRT JOHNSTON,
Secretary State Board of Health.

MINUTES, 1888.

JACKSON, MISS., March 12, 1888.

The State Board of Health met at 10 o'clock A. M. There were present: Drs. Kittrell, Hyer, Blanks, Taylor, Kells and Johnston.

In the absence of Dr. Sale, President, on motion of Dr. Kells, Dr. Taylor was elected President pro tem.

On motion of Dr. Hyer the Board proceeded to the election of a Secretary for the ensuing six years. Dr. Wirt Johnston was placed in nomination by Dr. Hyer and was unanimously elected Secretary of the State Board of Health for the ensuing term of six years.

The Board then proceeded to the election of a President for the ensuing year, whereupon Dr. W. F. Hyer was unanimously elected.

On motion of Dr. Kittrell the following Executive Committee was elected for the ensuing year: Drs. Kells, Edwards and Johnston. Dr. Johnston was designated as chairman.

The following nominations were made for Chief Health Officers of Counties:

Adams	Dr. L. E. Profilet	Natchez.
Alcorn	Dr. W. H. McDougal	Rienzi.
Benton	Dr. T. J. Jackson	Michigan City.
Bolivar	Dr. J. E. Halbert	Mound Landing.
Carroll	Dr. G. W. Vasser	Carrollton.
Chickasaw	Dr. J. H. Murfee	Okolona.
Clay	Dr. B. A. Duncan	West Point.
Covington	Dr. Alex Fairley	Mt. Olive.
Hinds	Dr. W. E. Todd	Clinton.
Holmes	Dr. G. C. Phillips	Lexington.
Kemper	Dr. W. H. Lipscomb	Scooba.
Lafayette	Dr. King	Oxford.
Lee	Dr. J. M. Hoyle	Tupelo.
Leflore	Dr. M. G. Davis	Greenwood.
Lowndes	Dr. B. A. Vaughan	Columbus.
Madison	Dr. J. W. Ellis	Canton.
Marshall	Dr. Chesley Daniel	Holly Springs.
Monroe	Dr. J. M. Greene	Aberdeen.
Montgomery	Dr. McLean	Winona.

Newton	Dr. A. J. Pennington	Decatur.
Noxubee	Dr. H. A. Minor	Macon.
Oktibbeha	Dr. W. N. Ames	Starkville.
Rankin	Dr. W. H. White	Brandon.
Prentiss	Dr. D. T. Price	Booneville.
Tallahatchie	Dr. J. R. Crow	Charleston.
Tate	Dr. J. L. Roseborough	Senatobia.
Tishomingo	Dr. W. A. Hodges	Iuka.
Yalobusha	Dr. H. A. Gant	Water Valley.

The following accounts of members were allowed: Dr. J. H. Blanks, $15.30; Dr. J. M. Taylor, $17.50; Dr. B. F. Kittrell, $25.20; Dr. Robert Kells, $3.00; Dr. W. F. Hyer, $18.60.

On motion, the Board adjourned to meet at Bay St. Louis on Wednesday, March 14th.

BAY ST. LOUIS, MISS., March 14, 1888.

The State Board of Health met at 10 o'clock, a. m.

In the absence of the President, Dr. J. M. Taylor was elected President *pro tem.* There were present, Drs. Blanks, Toombs, Taylor, Hyer, Bennett, Kells and Johnston. There were present by invitation: Dr. A. P. Champlin, Ex-President Hancock County Board of Health; D. B. Seal and E. J. Bowers, ex-members County Board of Health; Dr. R. J. Turner, President Board of Health, Bay St. Louis; Hon. Jas. A. Ullman, Mayor and member City Board of Health, and J. V. Toulme, member City Board of Health.

By request of the President, Dr. Johnston explained to the gentlemen present the provisions of the new law providing for Boards of Health and Quarantine in the counties of Hancock and Harrison, and invited them to make suggestions to the Board.

On motion of Dr. Kells, the Board proceeded to nominate a Board of Health for Hancock County, and the following gentlemen were unanimously nominated: Dr. A. P. Champlin, D. B. Seal, John Poitevent, Dr. J. A. Mead and D. Carver.

After an interchange of views between the members of the Board and the gentlemen present, it was decided to establish a quarantine station on Ship Island.

The bill of Dr. Blanks for $28.00 for per diem and expenses was allowed.

The Board adjourned to meet at Biloxi.

BILOXI, MISS., March 14, 1888.

The Board met at 8:30 p. m., Dr. Taylor, President *pro tem.*

in the chair. There were present, Drs. Hyer, Toombs, Taylor, Kells, Bennett and Johnston. The following gentlemen were present by invitation: Dr. J. J. Harry, Dr. A. P. Champlin, Mr. J. W. Stewart, Secretary Jackson County Board of Health; Dr. Pelaez, Mr. Wilkes, of the Biloxi Herald; Dr. Aldridge, Capt. Walker and Mr. Montross.

Dr. Taylor explained that the object of the meeting was to confer with the citizens in regard to the administration of quarantine under the law recently enacted. Remarks were made by Dr. Pelaez, Mr. Stewart, Capt. Walker, Dr. Harry and Mr. Montross. After a free interchange of views it was decided that a quarantine on Ship Island would be the only station necessary for the protection of Harrison county.

The following bills of members for expenses and per diem were allowed: R. S. Toombs, $52.35; J. M. Taylor, $50.30; W. F. Hyer, $49.40; J. W. Bennett, $31.40; Robert Kells, $36.30; Wirt Johnston, $26.30.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

BILOXI, MISS., April 20, 1888.

The State Board of Health met at the Montross Hotel. There were present, Dr. Hyer, President; Drs. Wright, Kittrell, Toombs, Bennett, Sale, Hill and Johnston. The Board proceeded to Ship Island on the Revenue Cutter, Seward, to select a location for a quarantine station. The Board returned at 1:30 p. m., and met at 3 p. m.

The following resolution, offered by Dr. Hill, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary is requested to telegraph Dr. Hamilton, Supervising Surgeon-General Marine Hospital Service, that the building and location tendered the Board are wholly unsuited for our purposes, and ask him for the use of the residence building at the quarantine station; and in case of a refusal, that we proceed te erect a suitable building.

On motion, Drs. Hyer, Kittrell, Hill, and Toombs were appointed a committee to purchase two boats, one a sail boat and theother a skiff, for the use of the Ship Island Quarantine Station.

The following gentlemen were nominated as a Board of Health for Harrison county: Dr. J. J. Harry, Maj. Calvit Roberts, Dr. J. B. Wilkinson, Capt. John Walker and A. J. Ramsey.

Dr. A. P. Champlin was elected Quarantine Physician at the Ship Island Station, for this season.

The Board adjourned.

NIGHT SESSION.

The Board met at 9 o'clock and proceeded to the consideration of rules for the government of the Ship Island Quarantine Station.

Adjourned at 11 o'clock.

BILOXI, MISS., April 21, 1888.

The Board met 9 o'clock. Present: Dr. W. F. Hyer, President; Drs. Kittrell, Toombs, Wright, Hill and Johnston.

The consideration of rules for the Ship Island station was resumed, and, after some discussion, the whole matter was referred to the executive committee.

On motion of Dr. Kittrell it was decided to commence inspections at Ship Island on May 10th.

On motion of Dr. Toombs, the bid of Mr. H. C. James to furnish a vessel and to carry mail and supplies to the station, at $60.00 a month, was accepted.

On motion of Dr. Kittrell, the salary of the quarantine physician was fixed at $250.00 a month, and he to supply himself.

On motion, two assistants were allowed the quarantine physician.

On motion of Dr. Toombs, it was decided to erect tents for temporary use in conducting quarantine on Ship Island.

The following offered by Toombs was adopted:

Resolved, That Dr. Carter, the representative of the United States Marine Hospital Service, now in charge of the Ship Island Station, be requested to act as quarantine officer for this Board, in the inspection of vessels until the 10th day of May next, when our quarantine service on said island shall begin.

The following offered by Dr. Hill was adopted:

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of the members of the Mississippi State Board of Health are hereby tendered Hon. T. M. Favre, port collector, Capt. Parker and the officers of the Revenue Cutter Seward, for their kindness and courteous attention in transporting the Board from Biloxi to Ship Island and back.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Board be requested to transmit a copy of this resolution to Mr. Favre and Captain Parker.

The committee appointed to purchase a boat for the quarantine station reported, recommending that the quarantine physician be authorized to purchase a 16 foot Whitehall or other suitable boat. On motion the report was adopted.

On motion the resolution of the Board which prohibits the

issuance of temporary licenses to practice medicine, to non residents whose practice extends into this State, was rescinded.

The following bills of members for expenses and per diem were allowed: Dr. Toombs, $61.60; Dr. Sale, $52.00; Dr. Kittrell, $61.50; Dr. Wright, $63.60; Dr. Hill, $45.50; Dr. Hyer, $64.90; Dr. Bennett, $30.50; Dr. Johnston, $35.30.

On motion the Board adjourned.

JACKSON, MISS., August 4, 1888.

The Board met at 10 A. M. Present: Drs. Bennett, Sale, Dancy, Wright, Moore, Hunter and Johnston.

In the absence of Dr. Hyer, President, Dr. Dancy was called to the chair.

On motion of Dr. Sale, Dr. Moore was appointed a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the Board in regard to the quarantine established by the executive committee to prevent the introduction of yellow fever into this State. Dr. Moore presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the State Board of Health hereby approve the action of the executive committee in establishing quarantine stations on the border of the State, in all directions from which yellow fever would be likely to enter the State from infected points in the State of Florida, and that we recommend that the same be continued so long as in the judgment of the executive committee it is necessary.

On motion of Dr. Bennett, the executive committee was instructed to equip the quarantine stations so as to put them in condition for the requirements of the service.

On motion of Dr. Wright it was agreed that the quarantine stations now established are all that are necessary at present.

On motion the Board adjourned until 3:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Board was called to order at 2:30 P. M. Dr. J. F. Hunter was selected a member of the executive committee, vice Dr. Robert Kells, deceased.

The Board decided to not procure and distribute vaccine virus, as authorized by law, unless small-pox should make its appearance in the State.

The appeal of Dr. W. P. B——— from the decision of the censors of the 4th district, refusing him a license to practice medicine, was taken up and the action of the censors confirmed.

On motion the Board adjourned.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES IN 1888.

POSTAGE, EXPRESSAGE AND TELEGRAMS (CONTINGENT FUND.)

1888. DR.

Mar.	26—To amount from Auditor	$	9 97
Nov.	16—To amount from Auditor		47 45
Dec.	31—To amount from Auditor		10 00
	To amount due Secretary to balance		1 00
		$	68 42

1888. CR.

Jan.	27—By postoffice box rent for quarter ending March 31	$	2 00
Feb.	21—By telegram sent		30
Mar.	12—By telegrams sent and received		2 72
	14—By telegrams sent		95
	21—By postage stamps		4 00
April	11—By telegrams sent and received		2 40
	12—By telegrams received		55
	20—By telegram sent		1 30
	20—By postoffice box rent for quarter ending June 30		2 00
	25—By postage stamps		4 00
	26—By telegram sent		35
May	23—By telegram sent		75
June	21—By expressage on money package to Biloxi		80
July	17—By postoffice box rent for quarter ending September 30		2 00
	26—By expressage on money package to Biloxi		80
	26—By telegram sent		1 05
	28—By telegram received		1 80
Aug.	15—By expressage on quarantine rules		1 00
	25—By expressage on money package to Biloxi		75
	30—By postage stamps		4 00
Sept.	17—By postage stamps		4 00
	22—By postage stamps		8 00
Oct.	6—By postage stamps		1 00
	11—By expressage on package from Aberdeen		25
	23—By postoffice box rent for quarter ending December 31		2 00
	13—By expressage on money packages sent		3 90
	29—By expressage on package to Biloxi.		75

Nov.	15—By postage stamps	4 00
Dec.	31—By bills for postage stamps for Dr. Hyer, President of the Board	10 00
Nov.	29—By telegram sent	50
Dec.	15—By express charges on money sent to Dr. Champlin, for Ship Island Quarantine Station	50
		$ 68 42

FOR QUARANTINE PURPOSES.

1888. DR.

Oct.	13—To amount from Auditor	$ 288 70
	13—To amount from Auditor	26 55
	13—To amount from Auditor	359 07
	13—To amount from Auditor	19 08
	13—To amount from Auditor	467 27
	13—To amount from Auditor	7 75
	13—To amount from Auditor	25 00
	13—To amount from Auditor	40 76
	13—To amount from Auditor	2 70
	13—To amount from Auditor	11 50
	13—To amount from Auditor	3 00
	13—To amount from Auditor	37 10
	22—To amount from Auditor	17 95
	22—To amount from Auditor	41 50
	22—To amount from Auditor	9 50
	22—To amount from Auditor	49 00
	22—To amount from Auditor	19 50
	22—To amount from Auditor	219 25
	22—To amount from Auditor	60 25
	22—To amount from Auditor	70 25
	22—To amount from Auditor	64 50
	22—To amount from Auditor	72 50
	22—To amount from Auditor	40 50
	22—To amount from Auditor	255 00
	22—To amount from Auditor	19 55
	22—To amount from Auditor	68 25
	26—To amount from Auditor	260 00
	27—To amount from Auditor	51 25
	27—To amount from Auditor	34 50
	27—To amount from Auditor	52 00
	27—To amount from Auditor	50 83
	29—To amount from Auditor	66 50
	29—To amount from Auditor	66 50
	29—To amount from Auditor	42 25
	29—To amount from Auditor	297 83

Oct.	29—To amount from Auditor.....	60	00
	29—To amount from Auditor.....	285	25
	29—To amount from Auditor	66	50
	29—To amount from Auditor.....	58	50
	29—To amount from Auditor.....	1,167	75
	31—To amount from Auditor.....	30	77
	31—To amount from Auditor.....	326	66
	31—To amount from Auditor.....	132	25
	31—To amount from Auditor.....	10	00
*Nov.	9—To amount from Auditor.....	34	50
*	9—To amount from Auditor.....	576	15
*	9—To amount from Auditor.....	307	23
*	9—To amount from Auditor.....	145	91
	16—To amount from Auditor.....	4	95
	16—To amount from Auditor.....	36	90
	16—To amount from Auditor.....	366	65
	16—To amount from Auditor.....	58	33
	16—To amount from Auditor.....	101	83
	16—To amount from Auditor.....	52	25
Dec.	4—To amount from Auditor.....	62	50
Dec.	12—To amount from Auditor.....	139	54
†Dec.	15—To amount from Auditor.....	24	50
†Dec.	15—To amount from Auditor.....	76	80
†Dec.	15—To amount from Auditor.....	70	00
Dec.	31—To amount from Auditor.....	30	15
†Dec.	15—To amount from Auditor.....	312	70
Dec.	26—To amount from Auditor	10	00
		$ 7,766	21

1888. CR.

Oct.	13—By bill of B. A. Cragin for articles furnished quarantine station on M. & O. R. R.....$	30	10
	13—By bill Dr. Geo. L. Izard for services as quarantine officer, and expenses for month ending September 14, M. & O. R. R.....	232	90
	13—By bill John W. Barr for expenses as sanitary policeman at quarantine station on M. & O. R. R. for 1 month ending September 14.....	25	70
	13—By bill Dr. J. M. Buchanan for services as quarantine officer on A. G. S. R. R. for one month, beginning August 16	200	00

* The Auditor has these dates November 7th.
† The Auditor has these dates December 14th.

Oct.	13—By bill Dr. J. M. Buchanan, quarantine officer on A. G. S. R. R. for expenses	40 35
	13—By bill W. M. Stone for services as sanitary policeman for one month's services on A. G. S. R. R	50 00
	13—By bill Wm. Jones for 25 days services as cook at quarantine station on A. G. S. R. R	16 65
	13—By bill McGraw & Hubbard for supplies furnished quarantine station on A. G. S. R. R	52 07
	13—By bill A. McMillan for articles furnished quarantine stations	26 55
	13—By bill Tom Lyle for supplies furnished quarantine station on E. T., V. & G. R. R	37 10
	13—By bill Meridian Ice Company for ice furnished quarantine station on E. T., V. & G. R. R	3 00
	13—By bill I. F. Ethridge for articles furnished quarantine station on E. T., V. & G. R. R	4 25
	13—By bill I. F. Ethridge for articles furnished quarantine station on A. G. S. R. R	7 25
	13—By bill W. C. Beard & Co. for articles furnished quarantine station on G. P. R. R	19 08
	13—By bill Dr. H. G. McEachin for services and expenses as quarantine officer on M. & C. R. R. from August 16 to October 4	396 35
	13—By bill E. K. McEachin for one month's services and expenses as sanitary policeman at quarantine station on M. & C. R. R	70 92
	13—By bill Dr. J. M. Taylor for services as inspector in attending to quarantine station on M. & C. R. R	25 00
	13—By bill of Wirt Johnston for amount paid by him in isolating Murray, suspected of being from Jacksonville, Fla	7 75
	13—By bill D. Carver for storage on quarantine property at Nicholson station from December 26, 1886, to August 15, 1888, and for hauling and baling	40 76

Oct. 13—By bill S. S. Coleman for meat furnished quarantine station on E. T., V. & G. R. R	2	70
22—By bill Dr. J. H. Blanks for amount paid by him, expressage on quarantine property	17	95
22—By bill Jno. A. Hooper for services as inspector on M. & T. R. R. from September 24 to October 5, inclusive, and expenses	41	50
22—By bill A. McMillan for stove and freight for quarantine station on E. T., V. & G. R. R	9	50
22—By bill S. Clemens for services as inspector for 12 days on Y. & M. V. R. R. and affidavit	24	50
22—By bill Fred. Knabke for services as inspector for 12 days on Y. & M. V. R. R. and affidavit	24	50
22—By bill Meridian Ice Company for ice furnished quarantine station on A. G. S. R. R	5	00
22—By bill Marks Rothenberg & Co. for comforts, sheets and towels furnished quarantine station on A. G. S. R. R	7	40
22—By bill Barber, George & Lyerly for articles furnished quarantine station on A. G. S. R. R	7	10
22—By bill Dr. Geo. L. Izard for services as quarantine officer on M. & O. R. R. and expenses, for month ending October 14	219	25
22—By bill R. W. Wiggins for services as inspector on V. & M. R. R. for 16 days, and expenses and affidavit	60	25
22—By bill P. T. Holland for services as sanitary policeman at the State line, Kelly station on K. C. M. & B. R. R. and expenses for 21 days, and affidavit	70	25
22—By bill Chas. M. Taylor for services as sanitary policeman on M. & C. R. R. for 19 days, and expenses and affidavit	64	50
22—By bill Dr. O. B. Quin for services as inspector on I. C. R. R. seven days from September 23 to September 30, and expenses	72	50

Oct.	22—By bill James A. Evans for services as quarantine guard on M. & O. R. R. from October 8 to October 16, inclusive, and expenses	40 50
	22—By bill Dr. E. F. Crowther for services as quarantine officer on E. T., V. & G. R. R. for one month from August 14 to September 14	200 00
Oct.	22—By bill Wm. McElroy for services as sanitary policeman at station on E. T., V. & G. R. R. for 1 month from Aug. 14th to Sept. 14th.....	40 00
	22—By bill Wm. Stalley for services as cook at station on E. T., V. & G. R. R. for 1 month from Aug. 20th to Sept. 20th.....	15 00
	22—By bill S. D. Finley for services as inspector at the Arkansas City crossing of the L. N. O. & T. R. R. for 5 days, and expenses.....	19 55
	22—By bill John J. Moody for services as inspector on M. & O. R. R. from Sept. 29th to Oct. 15th, inclusive, expenses and affidavit.....	68 25
	26—By bill Dr. W. F. Hyer for services as special inspector for 20 days and expenses.....	260 00
	27—By bill Dr. G. L. Pope for 4 days services as inspector on L. N. O. T. R. R., and expenses.....	51 25
	27—By bill Dr. I. P. Partin for services as inspector on Q. & C. R. R. between Toomsuba and Ellisville, Sept. 28th, 29th and 30th, and expenses.....	34 50
	27—By bill George A. McElroy for services as inspector on train on Q. & C. R. R. between Kewanee and Ellisville from Oct. 8th to Oct. 21st, and expenses.....	52 00
	27—Moore & Cox for supplies and other articles furnished quarantine station on G. P. R. R. and affidavit.....	50 83
	29—By bill W. J. Smith for services as inspector on L. N. O. & T. R. R. for 19 days, and expenses.....	66 50
	29—By bill F. W. Little for services as inspector on L. N. O. & T. R. R. for 19 days, and expenses.....	66 50

Oct.	29—By bill E. K. McEachin for services as sanitary policeman on M. & C. R. R. from Oct. 4th to Oct. 15th, and expenses and affidavit.....	42 25
	29—By bill Dr. E. F. Crowther for 1 month and 5 days services as quarantine officer on E. T. V. & G. R. from Sept. 14th to Oct. 19th.....	233 33⅓
	29—By bill Dr. E. F. Crowther for expenses as quarantine officer on E. T., V. & G. R. R.....	33 90
	29—By bill Coleman, Lutz & Phifer for bread and meat furnished quarantine station on A. G. S. R. R., and affidavit.....	9 90
	29—By bill Tom Lyle for supplies furnished quarantine station on G. P. R. R. and freight.....	20 70
	29—By bill R. O. Reynolds for services as inspector on M. & C. R. R.....	60 00
	29—By bill Dr. J. M. Buchanan, for services as Quarantine officer on A. G. S. R. R., for one month and 5 days.	233 33⅓
	29—By bill Robt. Nailor for services as cook at quarantine station on A. G. S. R. R. for 1 month and 4 days....	22 65
	29—By bill Dr. J. M. Buchanan for expenses as Quarantine officer on A. G. S. R. R.....	29 27
	29—By bill E. G. Quarterman, for services as inspector on N. J. & C. R. R. between Harriston and Raymond from Oct. 4th to Oct. 16th, and expenses.	58 50
	29—By bill Chas. B. Routh, for services 19 days as inspector of steamboats at Vicksburg, and expenses.....	66 50
	29—By bill George H. Tardy, for services as inspector on trains on L. & N. R. R., for 62 days and expenses...	160 00
	29—By bill George Mathien for 8 days services at quarantine station and services as inspector on trains on L. & N. R. R., from August 23d, to October 15th, and expenses and affidavit.....	176 25
	29—By bill Dr. W. A. Cox for services as quarantine officer on L. & N. R. R. from August 15th to October 15th, and expenses and affidavits.....	406 00

Oct.	29—By bill Charles Somers for services at quarantine station on L. & N. R. R., for 15 days and affidavit.....	20 25
	29—By bill J. W. Stewart, expenses in connection with quarantine on L. & N. R. R.....	6 65
	29—By bill John Coggins for services as inspector at Scranton for 3 days, and affidavit.....	6 25
	29—By bill E. H. Hudson for services as inspector at Scranton, for 3 days, and affidavit.....	6 25
	29—By bill L. & N. R. R., freight on quarantine goods.....	11 40
	29—By bill G. A. Roby, for services as inspector on trains on L. & N. R. R. for 53 days and expenses and affidavit.....	142 75
	29—By bill J. B. Wiggonton, J. P. fees for affidavits	1 00
	29—By bill F. M. Dicks for services as inspector on trains on L. & N. R. R. for 62 nights and expenses.....	188 50
	29—By bill J. H. Jackson, for 12 days board of quarantine officer and assistant, and supplies furnished quarantine station on L. & N. R. R. and affidavit.....	42 45
	29—By bill Dr. Geo. L. Izard for 4 days services as quarantine officer, and expenses, and affidavit at station on M. & O. R. R.....	30 77
	29—By bill Dr. E. F. Crowther, for services as quarantine officer from September 14th to October 20th, at station on E. T. V. & G. R. R.....	233 33
	29—By bill Wm. McElroy for 1 month and 5 days services as sanitary policeman at station on E. T. V. & G. R. R., from September 14, to October 20, and amount added to make pay for first month's services $50.00	68 33
	29—By bill Wm. Stally for services as cook at quarantine station on E. T. V. & G. R. R., from September 20, to October 20, and amount added to make first month's pay $20.00..	25 00
	29—By bill R. E. Stone for services as inspector on M. & O. R. R.....	10 00

Nov.	9—By bills of T. A. Sale for services as inspector on M. & O. R. R., and expenses.....	132 25
	9—By bill Dr. N. L. Clarke for services as inspector and expenses on M. & O. R. R.....	34 50
	9—By bill Dr. A. C. Halbert for services as quarantine officer, and board and affidavit, on G. P. R. R., from August 16 to October 19.....	443 05
	9—By bill Western Union Telegraph Company for telegrams sent from September 5, to September 30 and received from September 19th, to September 30th.....	253 46
	9—By bill Western Union Telegraph Company for telegrams sent and received from October 1st to November 2d.....	53 77
	9—By bill of Wirt Johnston for amount paid by him to Western Union Telegraph Company for telegrams sent from August 12th to September 12th and received from August 13th to September 17th.....	145 91
	9—By bill A. B. Hamion for 2 months services and expenses as assistant quarantine officer on G. P. R. R...	109 40
	9—By bill Dr. A. C. Halbert, for expenses as quarantine officer on G. P. R. R.	9 70
	9—By bill Josephus Jones for services as cook at quarantine station on G. P. R. R. from September 22d to October 19th.....	14 00
	16—By bill Dr. J. M. Buchanan for freight on quarantine property and polishing 3 stoves.....	4 95
	16—By bill Dr. W. F. Hyer, President, for telegrams sent and received from September 23d to October 12, inclusive, and exchange.....	36 90
	16—By bill Dr. W. A. Evans, Jr., for services as quarantine officer on K. C., M. & B. R. R., from August 17th to October 12th.....	366 65
	16—By bill Wm. M. Stone for services as assistant quarantine officer at station on A. G. S. R. R., for 1 month and 5 days.....	58 33

Nov.	16—By bill G. A. Roby for services as inspector on train, and expenses and affidavit, from October 15th to October 19th, quarantine on L. & N. R. R.	10	25
	16—By bill J. H. Jackson for supplies furnished quarantine station on L. & N. R. R. and affidavit	13	35
	16—By bill Dr. W. A. Cox for services as quarantine officer at station on L. & N. R. R. from October 15th to October 19th, inclusive, and affidavit	33	58
	16—By bill George Mathieu, for 4 days services to October 20th as inspector on trains and expenses and affidavit, quarantine on L. & N. R. R.	12	25
	16—By bill W. M. Canty for supplies furnished quarantine station on L. & N. R. R., and affidavit	6	65
	16—By bill J. H. Burroughs for hauling tents, etc., to quarantine station on L. & N. R. R., and affidavit	3	25
	16—By bill Geo. H. Tardy for services for 4 days and expenses and affidavit, as inspector on trains L. & N. R. R.	10	25
	16—By bill F. M. Dick for services 4 nights and expenses and affividavit, as inspector on trains L. & N. R. R.	12	25
	16—By bill A. R. Krebs for services as sanitary policeman at quarantine station on L. & N. R. R. from September 6th to October 15th, and affidavit	52	25
Dec.	4—By bill Dr. W. A. Evans, Jr., expenses as quarantine officer on K. C. M. & B. R. R.	62	50
	12—By bill John W. Barr for services as sanitary policeman at quarantine station on M. & O. R. R. and expenses, from August 14th to October 18th	139	54
	15—By bill M. Hart for 10½ months storage quarantine property at Osyka and for packing and hauling	24	50
	15—By bill Dr. J. W. Johnston for services and expenses as quarantine officer on V. & M. R. R., from September 30, to October 22	76	80

Nov. 15—By bill Dr. G. W. Trimble for 7 days services as inspector on I. C. R. R.	70	00
31—By bill C. H. Hudson for hauling two loads of quarantine property from depot to Scranton to storage house.	1	00
31—By bill A. R. Krebs for services as sanitary officer at quarantine station on L. & N. R. R., from October 15, to October 19, inclusive, and for services as cook at quarantine station on L. & N. R. R. for same time, and affidavit.....	9	40
31—By bill A. R. Krebs for services as cook at quarantine station on L. & N. R. R., from September 6, to October 15, and affidavit.....	19	75
15—By bill R. Castleberry, Sr., for services as quarantine guard in Tishomingo county for sixteen days, for board, hauling for camp, and affidavit.....	24	05
15—By bill D. L. Glover for services as quarantine guard in Tishomingo county for thirteen days, for board and affidavit.....	17	15
15—By bill J. J. Blythe, Jr., for services as quarantine officer in Tishomingo county for eleven days, and affidavit	11	25
15—By bill W. S. Hubbard for services on quarantine in Tishomingo county for two days, and affidavit.....	3	25
15—By bill R. Castleberry, Jr., for services on quarantine in Tishomingo county for eight days, for board and affidavit.....	18	91
15—By bill A. K. Blythe for services as guard at "pest house" in Tishomingo county, for fifteen days, for feeding one man for sixteen days, and for affidavit.....	25	05
15—By bill John T. Castleberry for services as quarantine guard in Tishmingo county for nineteen days, for board and affidavit.....	24	95
15—By bill Nelson Parsons for services as quarantine guard in Tishomingo county for four days, for board and affidavit.....	5	45

Nov.	15—By bill John A. Haynes for services as quarantine guard in Tishomingo county for six days, for board and affidavit	8 05
	15—By bill J. L. Archer for services as quarantine guard in Tishomingo county for fourteen days, for board and affidavit	18 45
	15—By bill A. L. Wallace for services as quarantine guard in Tishomingo county for eight nights and affidavit	10 91
	15—By bill John Lawler for services as quarantine guard in Tishomingo county four days, for board and affidavit	5 45
	15—By bill S. J. Smith for services as quarantine officer in Tishomingo county for four days	4 00
	15—By bill H. C. Williams for services as quarantine guard in Tishomingo county for sixteen days, for board and affidavit	21 05
	15—By bill A. B. Patterson for services as quarantine guard in Tishomingo county for three days, for board and affidavit	4 50
	15—By bill Sam F. Beall for services as supervisor of quarantine in Tishomingo county for seventeen days	34 00
	15—By bill W. C. Bray for services as quarantine guard in Tishomingo county for five days, for board and affidavit	6 75
	15—By bill L. C. Stevens for services as quarantine guard in Tishomingo county for two nights	2 00
	15—By bill Williams & Barnett for lumber, nails, lanterns and candles, and affidavit, for quarantine purposes in Tishomingo county	16 50
	15—By bill R. W. Price for services as quarantine guard in Tishomingo county for eighteen days, for board and affidavit	23 65
	15—By bill John R. Woodall for services as quarantine officer in Tishomingo county from September 12, to September 22, inclusive, and affidavit	13 58

Nov. 15	—By bill Dr. J. M. Taylor for cash paid for telegrams and postage for quarantine purposes on M. & C. R. R...	5 00
15	—By bill T. C. Meaders for services as quarantine guard in Tishomingo county for three days.....	3 00
15	—By bill Al Robinson for horse and buggy hire, and affidavit, in connection with quarantine in Tishomingo county.....	5 75
26	—By bill Dr. W. H. White for services as inspector in going over V. & M. R. R., from Brandon to Meridian to induce the people to permit a train of supplies to come over the road from Meridian.....	10 00
	Total.....	$ 7,766 21⅔

FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE OUTBREAK OF YELLOW FEVER AT JACKSON.

1888.		DR.
*Oct. 9	—To amount furnished by Capital State Bank.....$	551 50
* 9	—To amount furnished by Capital State Bank.....	1,000 00
* 12	—To amount furnished by Capital State Bank.....	673 65
22	—To amount from Auditor.....	5 15
22	—To amount from Auditor.....	35 00
22	—To amount from Auditor.....	17 37
22	—To amount from Auditor.....	100 00
22	—To amount from Auditor.....	179 75
22	—To amount from Auditor.....	74 92
31	—To amount from Auditor.....	44 50
29	—To amount from Auditor.....	82 97
†Nov. 9	—To amount from Auditor.....	27 25
16	—To amount from Auditor.....	25 00
16	—To amount from Auditor.....	20 50
16	—To amount from Auditor.....	515 65
16	—To amount from Auditor.....	20 00
16	—To amount from Auditor.....	48 35

*These amounts were furnished during the yellow fever excitement by the Capital State Bank by agreement with Capt. Stone, Auditor, and the warrants were not issued until after business was resumed at the Auditor's office.

† The Auditor has this date November 7th.

Nov.	16—To amount from Auditor.....		21 60
Dec.	4—To amount from Auditor.....		31 32
	26—To amount from Auditor.....		16 75
	26—To amount from Auditor.....		68 60
	Total.....	$	3,559 83

1888. Cr.

October	9—By bill Wirt Johnston for amount paid by him for services of guards, etc.....	$	551 50
	9—By bill C. E. Elliot, for 1½ cords wood furnished quarantine stations.....		4 50
	9—By bill John Hendrick, for services as guard, from Sept. 23d to Oct. 7th inclusive.....		22 50
	9—By bill E. S. Ware, for services as guard from September 21st, to October 7.		33 00
	9—By bill Albert Moseley, for services as guard from October 6th to October 8th, inclusive.....		3 75
	9—By bill S. Lesser, for services as guard from September 23d to October 7th, inclusive, and rations		23 50
	10—By bill T. J. Forrest, for services as guard from October 6th to October 8th, inclusive.....		3 75
	10—By bill Alex Ross, for hauling rations		25
	10—By bill F. Culbertson, for 1 cord of wood for quarantine station.....		3 00
	10—By bill Rachel Clogan, for services as cook, from September 29th to October 8th.....		4 00
	11—By bill Dr. W. A. Galloway, for 1 day's services as inspector, making house-to-house inspection.....		10 00
	11—By bill B. F. Downing, for services as guard from October 5th to October 10th, inclusive.....		7 50
	11—By bill Robert Carter, for services as guard from September 27th to October 10th.....		19 50
	11—By bill Allen Walker, for services as guard from September 24th to October 10th.....		28 50
	11—By bill Richard Redus, for services as guard from September 24th to October 10th, inclusive.....		28 50

Oct.	12—By bill Jas. Taylor, for services as guard from September 24th to October 12th..	28 50
	12—By bill Geo. L. Potter, for services as night inspector of guards, from September 28th to October 7th.....	27 00
	12—By bill Henry Hudson, for services as guard from September 22d to October 11th.....	34 50
	12—By bill E. J. Miller, for services as guard, from September 23d to October 11th.....	31 50
	12—By bill A. L. Brunson, for services as night inspector of guards from September 23d to October 2d.....	30 00
	12—By bill R. R. Glover, for services as guard from September 22d to October 11th.....	34 50
	12—By bill Charles Smith, for services as cook at quarantine station for 20 days	10 00
	12—By bill L. Tracey, for services as guard from September 23d to Octo- 12th.....	30 00
	12—By bill Mrs. L. Tracey, for services as cook at quarantine station from September 23d to October 12th....	10 00
	12—By bill J. W. Richardson, for services as guard from September 23d to October 12th.....	30 00
	12—By bill Allen Watkins, for services as quarantine cook from September 23d to October 12th.	10 00
	12—By bill F. A. Wolfe, for 3 cords wood furnished quarantine station.....	10 50
	12—By bill D. W. Evans, for services as guard from September 28th to October 12th.....	22 50
	12—By bill L. Dauphin, for services as guard from September 23d to October 12th.....	30 00
	12—By bill Sam Purser, for services as guard from October 2d to October 12th..... ...	16 50
	12—By bill Will Elliot, for services as quarantine cook for 11 days.....	5 50
	12—By bill C. E. Elliot, for ¾ of a cord of wood for quarantine station.....	2 25

Oct.	12—By bill C. E. Elliot, for 11 days services as guard.....	16 50
	12—By bill W. T. Simmons, Jr., for 2 cords of wood for quarantine station....	5 00
	12—By bill J. B. Fuller, for services as guard from September 23d to October 12th.....	30 00
	12—By bill Eddie Simmons, for services as guard from September 23d to October 12th.....	30 00
	12—By bill W. T. Simmons, Jr., for services as guard from September 23d to October 12th.....	30 00
	12—By bill W. T. Simmons, Sr., for services as guard from September 23d to October 12th.....	28 50
	I2—By bill Ed Head, for services as guard from September 22d to October 12.	24 00
	12—By bill Matilda Mills, for services as cook at qurantine station from September 24th to October 12th.....	9 50
	12—By bill Walter Harrell, for services as guard from September 27th to October 12th.....	24 00
	12—By bill Burt McGowen for services as guard from October 6th to October 12th.....	9 00
	12—By bill Stoney Taylor, for services as guard from October 6th to October 12th.....	12 00
	12—By bill Geo. Robinson, for services as guard from September 27th to October 12th.....	22 50
	12—By bill Milton Dunckley, for services as guard from September 27th to October 12th.....	24 00
	12—By bill Chas. Koerner, for services as guard from October 4th to October 12th.....	12 00
	12—by bill Ed Banks, for services as guard from September 23d to October 11th.....	31 50
	12—By bill Mike Keefe, for services as guard from October 8th to October 12th.....	6 00
	12—By bill Henry Bennett, for services as cook at quarantine station from September 28th to October 12th...	7 50

Oct. 12—By bill Phil Hammond, for services as guard from September 25th to October 12th	27	00
12—By bill H. C. Spraggins, for services as guard from September 25th to October 12th	27	00
12—By bill Wm. Salomon, for services as guard from October 4th to October 12th	13	50
12—By bill Thos. Green, for services as cook at quarantine station from September 23d to October 12th	10	00
12—By bill Lon Dinkins, for services as cook at quarantine station from September 23d to October 12th	10	00
12—By bill Joseph Miller, for services as sanitary policeman, at station at Asylum switch from September 24th to October 11th	27	00
12—By bill E. Murrell, for services as guard from September 24th to October 12th	28	50
12—By bill Mike Smiddie, for services as guard from September 23d to October 12th	28	50
12—By bill Dr. W. E. Todd, for services as inspector from September 22d to October 12th, inclusive	210	00
12—By bill Robt. J. Dalton, for services as guard from September 30th to October 12th	19	50
12—By bill Howard Association, for supplies furnished	158	57
12—By bill Tom Webster, for services as cook at quarantine station from September 24th to October 12th	9	50
12—By bill J. W. Whitaker, for services as guard from September 23d to October 12th	30	00
12—By bill L. Madden, for services as guard from September 23d to October 12th	30	00
12—By bill Robert Samuels, for services as cook from September 24th to October 12th, at quarantine station	8	50
12—By bill Oliver Brown, for services as cook from September 23d to October 12th	10	00

Oct.	12—By bill W. E. Jelks, for services as guard from October 3d to October 12th	15 00
	12—By bill Joe Rietta, for services as guard on September 23d	1 50
	12—By bill C. C. Little, for services as guard from September 30th to October 12th	19 50
	12—By bill Chas. Haverstraw, for services as guard from September 24th to October, 12th	28 50
	12—By bill Andrew Kelly, for 1½ cords of wood and 2½ gallons coal oil furnished quarantine station	5 00
	12—By bill Andrew Kelly for twenty days services as guard	30 00
	12—By bill Sissy Reeves, for services as quarantine cook from October 2d to October 12th	4 50
	12—By bill Geo. Baley, for one day's services as guard	1 50
	12—By bill Walter Hendricks, for services as guard from September 23d to October 12th	30 00
	13—By bill E. L. Patton, for ¾ cord of wood for quarantine station	2 25
	22—By bill E. Watkins, for articles furnished quarantine station	17 37
	22—By bill W. Q. Lowd, for services as clerk for one month ending this day.	100 00
	22—By bill Wirt Johnston, for amount paid by him to guards, etc	179 75
	22—By bill I. C. R. R. Co., freight on tents, etc., from Camp Henry	74 92
	22—By bill Western Union Telegraph Co., for telegrams in regard to tents, by Gen. Henry	5 15
	22—By bill Chas. M. Rhodes, for hauling and loading camp equipage from Camp Henry	35 00
	30—By bill Smythe & Hughes, for sulphur.	1 50
	30—By bill Mrs. J. A. Carmack, for infected articles destroyed	8 00
	31—By bill Wirt Johnston, for amount paid by him for services Geo. White and Wm. Sproles, and infected articles destroyed	44 50
	29—By bill W. S. Lemly & Bro, for supplies, etc., furnished	82 97

Nov.	9—By bill Mrs. E. V. Hipple, for infected articles destroyed	27	25
	16—By bill Dr. M. D. Morgan, for services at refugee camp	25	00
	16—By bill Merideth Watts, for infected articles burned and ruined in process of disinfection	20	50
	16—By bill Wirt Johnston, for amount paid by him to Drs. O. S. Iglehart and J. H. Purnell, of Vicksburg, Inspectors, who were sent for to examine cases of fever	500	00
	16—By balance on bill of Dr. J. H. Purnell, of Vicksburg, Inspector	48	35
	16—By bill G. A. Baley, agent, for rent of place for refugee camp	20	00
	16—By bill Wirt Johnston, amount paid by him for disinfectants, supplies for quarantine station, blank book and pencils for taking census, hire of wagon to carry supplies and buggy to carry messenger with rules to quarantine station	15	65
	16—By bill H. M. Taylor & Son, for nine cords of wood for quarantine station	21	60
Dec.	4—By bill Mrs. Calhoun, for infected articles destroyed	31	32
	6—By bill John Matthews, for services one day at Hipples	1	50
	31—By bill Mrs. John Lorance, for infected articles destroyed	16	75
	26—By balance on bill of Dr. O. S. Iglehart, of Vicksburg, who was summoned as an expert to examine cases of fever	68	60
		$ 3,560	00

FOR SHIP ISLAND QUARANTINE STATION.

1888. DR.

June	21—To amount from Auditor	$ 417	55
July	26—To amount from Auditor	413	90
Aug.	25—To amount from Auditor	400	00
Sept.	7—To amount from Auditor	22	64
Apr.	30—To amount from Auditor	145	00
Oct.	13—To amount from Auditor	407	35
	29—To amount from Auditor	400	00

Nov.	16—To amount from Auditor.....	341 55
*Dec	15—To amount from Auditor.....	196 75
1888.	Cr.	$ 2,744 74
June	21—By bill Willis Picri, for one month's services as boatman from May 10th to June 9th, inclusive.....	30 00
	21—By bill schooner "Sylph" owners, for transportation mail and supplies for month ending June 9th.....	60 00
	21—By bill Joe Breugelmans, for services as boatman from May 24th to June 9th, inclusive.....	15 00
	21—By bill H. C. James, for collecting quarantine property at Moss Point, and expenses and transportation of same to Biloxi.....	10 00
	21—By bill Dr. A. P. Champlin, for one month's salary as Quarantine Physician from May 10th to June 9th, inclusive, and for board of two boatmen for month ending June 9th....	280 00
June	21—By bill Dr. A. P. Champlin for expenses.....	22 55
July	26—By bill Dr. A. P. Champlin for freight paid on yawl.....	4 00
	26—By bill Joe Breugelmans for one month's service as boatman, ending July 9	30 00
	26—By bill Dr. A. P. Champlin for one month's services, ending July 9, as quarantine physician, and one month's board for two men and expenses.....	289 90
	26—By bill Schooner "Sylph" owners for transportation mail and supplies for month ending July 9.....	60 00
	26—By bill John Madge for services as boatman for month ending July 9..	30 00
Aug.	25—By bill Dr. A. P. Champlin for one month's salary, ending with August 9 as quarantine physician and for board of two boatmen for same time	280 00
	25—By bill schooner "Sylph" owners for transportation mail and supplies for month ending August 9	60 00

*The Auditor has this date December 14th.

June	25—By bill Joe Breugelmans for services as boatman for month from July 10 to August 9, inclusive	30 00
	25—By bill S. Johnson for services as boatman for month ending August 9...	30 00
Sept.	7—By bill I. L. Lyons & Co. for disinfectants furnished Ship Island quarantine station	22 64
April	30—By bill Woodward, Wight & Co. for one Whitehall boat	145 00
Oct.	13—By bill S. Johnson for services as boatman for month ending with September 9	30 00
	13—By bill Joe Breugelmans for services as boatman for month ending September 9.....	30 00
	13—By bill schooner "Sylph" owners for transportation mail and supplies for month ending with September 9...	60 00
	13—By bill Dr. A. P. Champlin for salary as quarantine physician for month ending with September 10, and for board of two boatmen for same time and for expenses.....	287 35
	29—By bill Dr. A. P. Champlin for one month's salary as quarantine physician, ending with October 9, and for board of two boatmen for same time.....	280 00
	29—By bill schooner "Sylph" owners for transportation mail and supplies for month ending with October 9..	60 00
	29—By bill Richard Basselman for one month's services as boatman for month ending with October 9	30 00
	29—By bill S. Johnson for one month's services as boatman for month ending with October 9.....	30 00
Nov.	16—By bill Dr. A. P. Champlin for services as quarantine physician for month ending with November 10, for board of two boatmen, and telegram.....	281 55
	16—By bill S. Johnson for services as boatman for month ending with November 10	30 00
	16—By bill Richard Basselman for services as boatman for month ending with November 10.....	30 00

Dec. 15—By bill S. Johnson for services as boatman from November 10 to November 23, both dates inclusive ...		14 00
15—By bill Richard Basselman for services as boatman from November 10 to November 30, both dates inclusive.		21 00
15—By bill steam tug "Seminole" for services as carrier from November 10 to December 6, inclusive		30 00
15—By bill Dr. A. Parker Champlin for services as quarantine physician from November 10 to November 30, both dates inclusive, and for 14 days board for one boatman, and 21 days board of the other boatman, and for amount paid two men for storing property and for hauling and wharfage		131 75
	$	2,744 74

AMOUNT FURNISHED JACKSON COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH

Under the provisions of an act supplementary to An act to amend the statutes in regard to boards of health, approved February 28, 1880.

1888.

January 6	$	75 00
February 20		75 00
March 26		75 00
*April 18		75 00
June 4		575 00
August 8		500 00
November 16		300 00
		$1,675 00

EXPENSES OF MEMBERS AND THEIR PER DIEM IN ATTENDING MEETINGS.

MEETING ON MARCH 12 AT JACKSON.

1888.

J. H. Blanks	$	15 30
J. M. Taylor		17 50

*The Auditor has this date April 19.

B. F. Kittrell		25 20
Robert Kells		3 00
W. F. Hyer		18 60
	$	79 60

MEETING ON MARCH 14TH AT BAY ST. LOUIS AND BILOXI.

Robert Kells	$	36 30
J. H. Blanks		28 00
R. S. Toombs		52 35
J. W. Bennett		31 40
W. F. Hyer		49 40
J. M. Taylor		50 30
Wirt Johnston		26 30
Total	$	274 05

MEETING ON APRIL 20TH AND 21ST AT BILOXI.

R. S. Toombs	$	58 85
E. P. Sale		49 68
B. F. Kittrell		58 76
John Wright		60 76
S. V. D. Hill		43 47
W. F. Hyer		62 00
J. W. Bennett		29 11
Wirt Johnston		33 72
Total	*$	396 35

On August 4th a meeting was held at Jackson and as the appropriation of $750.00 for meetings had been consumed, the members present defrayed their own expenses.

Secretary's salary	$	800 00

* The bills of members for this meeting amounted to $414.90, but as there was not sufficient of the $750.00 appropriated for meetings remaining, deductions in the bills were made.

Reports of Chief Health Officers of Counties.

1888.

ADAMS COUNTY.

REPORT OF DR. L. E. PROFILET, CHIEF HEALTH OFFICER.

I hereby have the honor to submit the following annual report of the sanitary condition of Adams county for the year ending September 30, 1888.

I am afraid it will not be very satisfactory, judged by the lists of subjects submitted by the State Board last year, for no accurate record is kept of the statistics requested, and the health officers can only rely upon their individual observation, and such facts as they may accidentally acquire for the opinions they express.

The population of the county is about the same, 17,000, as last year, for I do not think there has been any material increase. And the mortality has been about the same, as there has been no severe epidemic of any kind to increase it. Of late years malarial troubles have not been as common as formerly, but, on the contrary, typhoid fever has prevailed more.

Of the nine diseases mentioned in paragraph 16 of your circular, whooping-cough, measles, typhoid fever and diphtheria are the only ones we have had in the county that I am cognizant of, and none of them in an epidemic form.

Since my last report, during the month of October, the temperature was mild until the last of the month, frost occurring later than usual; when about the 26th, there was a sudden change, and thin ice formed on that date. It remained quite cold until November 1st, when the weather became mild and continued so during the month. During November there were several cases of diptheria in the city of Natchez, but none in the country districts. Catarrhal and organal affections were quite prevalent during this month. The weather continued mild during the first part of the month of December, the temperature seldom going below 60 deg. F. About the 22d, however, we had a severe snow-storm, which lasted about half a day. The snow soon

melted, but the inclement weather continued until late in January, the temperature continuing low, from 26 deg. to 29 deg., and the sun seldom making his appearance. During the entire winter, from the inclement weather, the roads were almost impassable, even on horseback. During January cases of diphtheria continued to make their appearance. Several of the cases occurred in one locality, which made it plausible to attribute the disease to some local cause, or possibly to contagion; yet, as it prevailed so generally throughout the country, some atmospheric condition must have been an important factor. One notable feature of the disease as it appeared here was the tendency to extend to the larynx.

No new cases were reported after February 22d. During this month the temperature was lower than usual, but during the three following months the weather was, as usual, delightful and the county exceedingly healthy. We had quite a wet summer; during the month of August especially there was much rain, accompanied by strong winds. September has been a delightful month, the frequent rains of August having ceased, the temperature being most desirable, ranging about 60 deg., F., and the health as perfect as possible, the yellow fever panic, to which I will refer later, being the only drawback.

The water generally used throughout the county for drinking and culinary purposes, is principally from dug cisterns, bricked and cemented, the water being caught from roofs of the dwelling houses. Spring and Mississippi river water are also used. The Mississippi water is muddy, though considered pure and wholesome. Upon some, not in the habit of using it, it has a slight laxative effect. The city of Natchez contemplates having in the near future a system of waterworks, and the unanimous sentiment of all the citizens is to procure the supply of water from the Mississippi, in preference to springs or wells. I have never learned of any special disease arising from any water supply in the county. We have but one incorporated town, and but one public hall much used, and there are no serious objections to it in a sanitary point of view, and I consider the means of escape in case of fire or accident are ample. The same may be said of the school-houses of the county generally. Some are rather rude in their construction, but I do not think there can be any complaint on the score of ventilation. The county jail is kept as clean as circumstances permit, and there has been little sickness prevailing during the past year. The number confined during the year has been 215, and there were two deaths. These were both lunatics, and had no special disease. I cannot say the jail is properly ven-

tilated, or heated, and it is altogether unfitted for its present purposes. The best remedy I can recommend is to tear it down and build a new one suited to the times. This, I think, our Board of Supervisors contemplate, as soon as practicable. This has been recommended by myself and grand jurors for some years.

Rumors of yellow fever in Jackson had reached Natchez before your telegram announcing three cases. Although the excitement here was very great, yet there was not the panic that prevailed elsewhere; but a strict quarantine of the city was enforced, and stringent measures taken to prevent the introduction of the disease. I did not think it necessary to proclaim a quarantine of the whole county until September 27th.

AMITE COUNTY.

REPORT OF DR. C. H. BATES, CHIEF HEALTH OFFICER.

I hereby transmit my annual report for Amite county ending September 30, 1888.

We have about seventeen thousand inhabitants in this county. Among these inhabitants we have no accurate way of correctly and accurately reporting the exact amount of sickness nor the number of deaths occurring from sickness. Suffice it to say, that our county has been unusually healthy, and that the amount of sickness from all causes will compare favorably with our most healthful years, and that the mortality from all causes has been of a correspondingly low per cent.

Of the diseases of our county this year of more than unusual occurrence is that perhaps of typhoid fever, which was reported in different districts throughout the county during winter and early spring. In some localities the fatality was about the average in this disease, while in others it was far below. From the notes of seventeen cases occurring in my own practice during the months of December, January, February and March in which the maximum length or duration was thirty-seven days, and the minimum duration nineteen days, all of these cases ended in recovery. From the notes of two cases occurring in September in which the mean duration was eighteen days, one ending in recovery and the other proving fatal.

We are glad to report the less prevalence of two diseases, that of pneumonia and remittent fever. We had but few cases of pneumonia and only isolated cases of remittent fever scattered over the county with perhaps sixty per cent. less of than average years.

We have had no cases of yellow fever, small pox or chol-

era. But we instituted a quarantine for the county on the 24th of September against Jackson, Miss., and other districts infected with yellow fever. From the favorable reports of no new cases in Jackson and the lateness of the season we raised the county quarantine on the 5th of October.

The attendance of public schools in our county, though largely attended by both races, has not been the cause of the spread of contagious disease.

The public school-houses of the county have been much improved in the last few years; they are being more comfortably and substantially built with necessary light and ventillation. It is with pride that we mention this wonderful improvement that is now keeping pace with the progress of other modern improvements. And these sanitary conditions will soon be satisfactory.

The sanitary condition of the county jail is very good; it is properly ventilated, but not heated. No special sickness has occurred among the prisoners this year and no deaths, (not even from the rope.) There has been confined in our county jail, much to the regret of myself and grievance to our people, an insane young man for confinement and safety until his formal petition could be forwarded and returned for his admittance in the asylum. He was attended by a physician and his insanity was thought to be the result of neuralgia of the brain.

The natural source of water for drinking and culinary purposes is obtained from dug and bored wells and springs. The source of our water is so naturally pure, that the proper care and attention is not given the wells, allowing the water to become contaminated, which proves in some instances to become a very fruitful source of disease.

The sanitary condition of the towns in the county has possibly never been better. The excitement of yellow fever this summer caused a general breaking up and cleaning with the use of lime, etc., etc., which will be of material benefit in future.

The county no longer keeps a poor-house. Our paupers are allowed so much per capita, kept in private families throughout the county. Therefore, we cannot report their sickness, the amount of their sickness, nor the number of deaths. Nor can we report the number of births and deaths, nor the causes of deaths, as there is no register of them kept during the year. Will it not be necessary to ask for some legislation on these reports? So as to enable the health authorities to give a correct statistical mortuary report?

CLAY COUNTY.

REPORT OF DR. J. E. M'EACHIN, CHIEF HEALTH OFFICER.

This day is the closing of my term of appointment as Health Officer for the county of Clay, and I desire to call the following my report:

I have attended to all and everything in the county so far as I knew that appertained to its general sanitary condition, have carefully examined all cases of suspicious sickness that I knew of, where there was danger of contagion, and stood in readiness always, to meet and prevent any epidemic that might threaten. Fortunately for our people, we have had no epidemic of any character within the past six months, and but few cases of grave character of any disease in the county during that time. Consequently I have nothing to report of any special character.

As spring is now opening, and much should be looked after in a sanitary direction, especially after so much recent heavy raining, I will zealously attend to said duty until my successor will be appointed at your next regular meeting of the State Board, hoping that I will be that successor.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

REPORT OF DR. J. A. MEAD, CHIEF HEALTH OFFICER.

I herewith submit my report as chief health officer of Hancock county for the year ending September 30, 1888.

The estimate of the county is seven thousand five hundred (7,500); whites, five thousand five hundred (5,500), colored two thousand. The past has been an average year as regards health; about twenty-five (25) per cent. increase in sickness over the previous year of 1887.

One case of typhoid fever reported in November, two cases of diphtheria in December, none fatal. Since February whooping-cough has prevailed throughout the county, being epidemic in the villages. No cases of yellow fever, cholera, small-pox, measles or other contagious or infectious diseases have been reported during the year except a few cases of scarlet fever of a mild type. With the exception of a few fatal cases of charbon among cattle and horses near Gainsville animals have been free from contagious diseases. Have inspected the county poor-house, and found same in a good sanitary condition; there have been six (6) inmates during the past year, one an imbecile; with the exception of chronic ulcer of the lower extremities there has been no sickness. and no deaths among the inmates during

the past year. The jail is in a good sanitary condition, well ventilated and provided with stoves for heating purposes; total number of prisoners confined thirty-nine (39), average time of confinement eleven (11) days, longest time a prisoner has been confined one hundred and thirty (130) days; no deaths and but one case of sickness in the jail during the year.

There has been forty-seven (47) public schools; thirty-seven (37) white, ten (10) colored in the county the past year mostly held during the summer months. As a rule the schools are held in buildings used for church purposes, and in most instances are well ventilated and lighted. During September, from information received, advised the people of towns and villages along the lines of the railroads entering our county to organize local boards of health, and to quarantine places within the State infected with yellow fever, and used every endeavor to avoid panic. Through the courtesy of all the physicians of the county, am enabled to report the vital statistics of the county nearly correct, and enclose the same in a tabulated form, also enclose meteorological summary of this place.

REPORT OF DEATHS FOR HANCOCK COUNTY, MISS., FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.

Cause of Death.	White.	Colored.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Phthisis Pulmonalis	5	5	3	7	10
Pneumonia	3	1	..	4	4
Convulsions	1	3	..	4	4
Cancer	3	..	2	1	3
Postportum hemorrhage	1	..	..	1	1
Parralysis	2	..	2	..	2
Pernicious fever	..	1	..	1	1
Heart disease	1	1	1	1	2
Brights disease	2	..	1	1	2
Abscess of liver	..	1	1	..	1
Puerperal fever	1	..	..	1	1
Dropsy	3	1	1	3	4
Apoplexy	2	..	..	2	2
Dimentia	1	..	..	1	1
Eutoritis	1	..	..	1	1
Peritonitis	..	1	..	1	1
Malignant disease of Larynx	1	..	1	..	1
Croup	..	1	1	..	1

REPORT OF DEATHS FOR HANCOCK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Cause of Death.	White.	Colored.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Gun-shot, (murdered)	1	..	1	..	1
Chorea	1	..	..	1	1
Tetanus	..	1	1	..	1
Dyspepsia	1	..	..	1	1
Billious colic	1	..	1	.	1
Chronic diarrhœa	1	..	..	1	1
Malarial fever	1	..	1	..	1
Trismus nascentium	..	1	1	..	1
Rheumatism	1	..	..	1	1
Cholera infantum	1	..	1	..	1
Marasmus	1	..	1	..	1
Meningitis	1	..	1	..	1
Dysentary	..	1	..	1	1
Total	37	18	21	4	55
Deaths under 1 year	2	4	3	3	6
" from 1 year to 10 years	1	3	3	1	4
" " 10 " " 20 "	3	3	..	6	6
" " 20 " " 50 "	15	5	6	14	20
" over 50 years	16	3	9	10	19
Total	37	18	21	34	55

Deaths per 1,000 per annum 7.33
Deaths per 1,000 whites per annum 6.72
Deaths per 1,000 colored per annum 9.00

Report of births for Hancock county for the year ending September 30th, 1888:

		White.	Colored.
Male children born	81	57	24
Female children born	75	52	23

Total white children born 109
Total colored children born 47
Total white and colored children born 156

Meteorological summary for Pearlington, Miss:

	Temperature.					Weather.				Prevailing Winds.
	Mean	Max.	Date	Min.	Date	Clear	Fair	Cloudy	Rainy	
1887.										
October...	67.3	86	9–16	36	31	0	20	7	4	n. e. and s.
November.	60.5	80	17–20	27	21	11	8	5	6	n. and e.
December.	54.3	80	4	32	29	5	6	11	9	n. w. and s. e
1888.										
January ..	57.1	79	6	25	19	11	4	13	3	n. e. and n.
February..	58.6	72	9	34	28	9	6	6	8	n. e. and s. e.
March	60.6	78	28	36	12	17	5	3	6	e. and s. e.
April.....	70.3	83	20–23	52	14	11	10	6	3	s. and s. e.
May.....	72.4	88	30	54	2–14	9	13	1	8	s. and s. w.
June.....	78.8	90	28–29	66	1	6	12	3	9	e. and s. e.
July.....	82.2	94	13–15	72	24	6	9	0	16	w. and s. w.
August ...	79.6	90	1	74	15–25	0	6	2	23	s. e. and n. e.
September.	76.4	88	6	56	29	11	5	5	9	n. e.
For Year.	68.2					96	104	62	104	

HINDS COUNTY.

REPORT OF DR. W. E. TODD, CHIEF HEALTH OFFICER.

I have, as Health Officer of Hinds county, discharged such duties as were incumbent upon me. In the discharge of my official duties, I have found the citizens uniformly courteous, and in every instance where improved sanitation for the improvement of the environments of those interested was ordered made, such was done by those so ordered in a manner that led me to believe that the people, as a whole, had begun to appreciate sanitary science. It is my pleasure to report that no serious epidemics have occurred in Hinds county during the past year. Complaint has been made to me that J. D. Coleman has on his property a cesspool which is a menace to the public health. This cesspool is just without the corporate limits of Clinton, and is, no doubt, during the spring and summer months, a most prolific source of miasmatic poison; further, it is covered with grass, and the effects of the sun's rays on the decaying vegetation emits a most disagreeable odor.

ISSAQUENA COUNTY.

REPORT OF DR. F. M. HALBERT, CHIEF HEALTH OFFICER.

I beg to submit the following report of the sanitary condition of Issaquena county during the year 1888. The number of inhabitants of the county is about 7,000, and the number of deaths about 3 per cent. per thousand of the above number. The amount of sickness from all causes during the year has been about the same as the average during previous years. The death rate has been about the same. The diseases and causes of death were about same as previous year. No particular disease predominating. Nothing occurring in the way of an outbreak of a contagious or infectious nature. All slaughter houses, market houses and butcher stalls are kept in a sanitary condition; all theatres and public halls are kept in good sanitary condition.

The county jail is properly ventilated and heated and kept in good sanitary condition. There has been only about eight prisoners confined in county jail during the year. No sickness or deaths therein. Sanitary condition of poor house is good.

It is impossible to make a correct statement of births and deaths that have occurred during the year. Nothing else of importance to report.

I might add that an outbreak of yellow fever in Jackson, Miss., caused much alarm here and caused us to keep a strict quarantine for some time. However everything passed off without much trouble to us.

JASPER COUNTY.

REPORT OF DR. B. F. TRAVIS, CHIEF HEALTH OFFICER.

I submit the following as my annual report:

I would estimate the number of inhabitants of our county to be about 12,000 or 14,000. As regards the number of deaths I would suppose there had not been more than 75 or 100, probably not so many as our county has been quite healthy the past year.

There was a decrease in the total amount of sickness during the past year. The exact decrease I could not say, but would suppose some 10 or 12 per cent. less.

The rates of deaths were somewhat less compared with previous year though the percentage was small. We had no disease or causes of deaths that were more prevalent during

the past year than formally (except typhoid fever). In fact less than in previous years. We have had less diphtheria and dysentery the past year than we have had for several years, hence a less death rate from these causes. The rate of mortality I think has been somewhat less than in former years in typhoid fever, and I hardly know how to attribute the lessened mortality unless from the fact of better hygienic surroundings and our physicians becoming more acquainted with the disease. This (typhoid) fever has been more prevalent than in former years, and why I cannot tell. We have had decidedly less malarial fever this compared with former years.

There was no month during the past year in which there was an unusually high rate of mortality from the fact that we have had no great mortality from any cause. Our county has been ravaged with the mumps the past year, but no month has been worse than others that I know of, and no month has been exempt. It made its appearance in the county about one year ago. The first time in quite a number of years but no bad results.

Typhoid fever as I have already said has been somewhat more prevalent than in former years.

The number of cases I could hardly say; in my own practice I have had twelve cases. We probably had more in my immediate vicinity, than in other portions of the county, tho. there were cases throughout the entire county in different localities. We also had few cases of diphtheria, but in a mild form. There appeared no cases of yellow fever (unless the case of E. A. Hamblin, of Vossburg, was one). Small-pox, cholera, scarlet fever, measles, whooping-cough, cerebro-spinal-menigitis. The attendance on the public schools has not caused the spread of any disease in the county, except the mumps, which has been spread by pupils in several instances, in portions of the county.

With regard to diseases pertaining to animals, there has been none in the county during the past year.

I don't think there is any special unsanitary conditions present in our county. We have no slaughter houses, butcher stalls, etc.

Our water is pure, generally obtained from wells and springs.

Of the typhoid fever cases I had during the summer and fall, there were eight in one house, and I am disposed to attribute the cause to the drinking water or impure cows' milk. The latter, though, I think. Neither the water nor the milk was analyzed. The well was in bad repair, being filled with filth of various kinds, such as is often thrown into wells by children, and later found that the cow the family had used milk

from had been diseased in the early spring from some cause, but all the summer, the family had used milk from her, and about the time the family were taken sick, the calf was noticed to be ailing also, but these facts I never learned until afterwards, and out of a family of eleven, eight were prostrated, and it was noticed that those who drank mostly of the milk were the ones who were sick, and on the other hand the father who stated these facts said that he drank no milk, neither did the other two, (wife and son) who were not sick, drink any scarcely. 'Twas those who drank most freely that were sickest. They drank the milk warm from the cow. And as for the water, said he drank much more than any other member of the family, and was not sick at all. I am constrained to believe the cause in this family was from impure milk. The family lived here in town and were surrounded by new neighbors, two or three families just across the street, and none of them had the fever except one little girl, who had a light case, though I did not see her.

With regard to the school houses I would say that they are in good sanitary condition. There are probably some not as well-lighted and heated as they should be.

Our county jail is not as well ventilated as should be, and is not heated at all. Otherwise I think the sanitary condition is good.

There have been about a dozen prisoners confined in the jail at different times during the past year; no one for any great length of time. No sickness and no deaths.

The sanitary condition of the poor-house is good.

Fourteen inmates during the past year. Only two have been under treatment. One for chronic lung trouble and the other for chronic ulcer of the leg, (without any improvement I am told). No deaths.

It will be impossible to give you anything like a correct report of the births and deaths, as I am bound to get my information from the physicians of the county; most of it at least, and some of them are very dilatory in getting up a report of their births and deaths; and I would suggest here—that a small diary be gotten up, and a sufficient number be furnished every health officer; and he furnish one to every physician of his county, that they might keep a correct record of all births and deaths, and then they would be prepared to report to chief health officers of their respective counties, which would enable us to report to you fully and satisfactorily.

LAUDERALE COUNTY.

REPORT OF DR. M. J. THOMPSON, CHIEF HEALTH OFFICER.

I estimate the number of inhabitants of Lauderdale

county at 30,000, and have no data by which I can estimate the number of deaths during the past year. The amount of sickness during the past year has been less than in previous years, and the deaths proportionately less. Do not realize that any diseases have been more prevalent than usual during the past year. Have no malignant diseases. Most of the deaths from typhoid fever. Cannot account for lessened prevalence.

There was not any unusual mortality from any disease during the past year; greatest mortality in typhoid fever during the months of August and September. Have had no yellow fever, small-pox, cholera or any other contagious or infectious disease during the past year, except a few cases of scarlet fever, a greater number of typhoid fever. A few cases of measles and whooping cough, two cases cerebro spinal meningetis, both recovered; a few cases of diphtheria. A very light mortality accompanying all. None of these diseases were spread through the public schools.

The only meteorological condition worthy of notice during the past year has been an unusual precipitation of rain throughout the year.

The sewage of the asylum is emptied into a field adjoining the asylum, which has been the cause of typhoid fever in that neighborhood. Attention of board of trustees was called to this matter, and a recommendation made to them to extend the sewage pipe to some other point, but the trustees, while acknowledging the necessity for such an extension, plead a want of funds for its execution. I would recommend that the next Legislature make an appropriation for the extension of the Asylum sewage system one-half mile west of Asylum below Artificial Lake and water supply. The slaughter houses and butcher stalls are kept in a fair condition in Meridian and are under the supervision of the city health officer. Water is furnished from wells and springs and the city water works supplied from springs two miles from Meridian. Water pure and wholesome.

Question 20 and 27—No Opera House, McKay's Hall, Con Shehan's Hall, Standard Club Hall, K. of P. Hall, Y. M. C. A. Hall, Meyer & Winner's Hall, Walker & Hall's Hall, all in the city of Meridian not provided with fire escapes. School-houses are in a sanitary condition, *elegantly* ventilated, badly heated and lighted.

There are, however, some new school houses in process of construction in the city of Meridian, which will prove to be models in construction from a sanitary point. Have examined county jail. It is properly ventilated and heated; supplied with water from water works and sewered. Number of prisoners confined in jail during this year average about

fifteen. Number cases sickness average about three cases a month. Diseases, fever, syphillis, etc. Sanitary condition of poor-house, good. Number inmates during this year average about twelve. Diseases, fever, etc. Deaths, two. Causes, one from old age, the other was caused by train. The only other public building in county is court-house. Fine sanitary condition. I cannot furnish number of births and deaths in county, as there is no law compelling doctors and midwives to register their cases.

LOWNDES COUNTY.

REPORT OF DR. B. A. VAUGHAN, CHIEF HEALTH OFFICER.

At the last reporting for Lowndes county, gastric and typhoid fevers, together with measels and whooping cough were prevailing. The two latter prevailed to a wide extent. They have both run their courses as an epidemic. Typhoid fever abated during the spring and summer months, and altogether the health of the people during the year has been exceptionally good until the middle of September, when fevers assumed a decidedly congestive type. The mortality from this cause has been greater than usual among the class of population who usually think of intermittent fever as "only a chill."

While the health of the whole county has been good, (except on the east side, on the Alabama line, where typhoid fever of severe type has prevailed this fall,) there were ninety (90) deaths this year from diseases which are preventable. Last month I called the attention of the board of supervisors to this unnecessary loss of life, and with the loss of life a waste of wealth. I say waste of wealth, because of the necessary expenditure of money to bury the dead, nurse and physic them while they were sick, as well as the loss of time of the nurses. And when we come to consider that for every person who dies, there are hundreds of days of sickness and nursing of those who do not die, as well as those who die; and the figures of loss run up into the thousands. For the ninety (90) persons who died during the year from preventable diseases, at least one-half had reached the age of productive labor, and their death was a loss to the State and county, (in money paid out and productive labor lost,) of the considerable sum of eighteen thousand dollars. (18,000.) Nor is this all the loss to the State and county; for, as statistics show, if the deaths be averaged, that average will give a term of at least thirty (30) years that the deceased should have lived and produced wealth for the State and county.

Estimate this loss as low as $100 per year, as their productive value, and we have the considerable sum of ($90,000) ninety thousand dollars loss to the State for this county alone; and if we make the figures for the whole State at the ratio of population of Lowndes county, and what a tremendous necessity is exhibited why the State should encourage the dissemination of truths as to sanitation, hygiene, and the proper ways of living, by her Board of Health, chief health officers, and the members of the medical profession generally. Only think, if your immigration agent brought to the State the same ratio as is this death rate, what a success would be claimed. Then why not save what we have?

With the report which I presented to the board of supervisors of this county, was accompanied the proposal to enter upon the educating of the people of this county, through pamphlets and circulars upon sanitation, hygiene, and the means of preventing disease, if they would pay for the printing and postage, and that I would undertake the labor of preparing and distributing from time to time such information as would teach the people in a practical way that disease and death were measurably controlled and mastered by scientific sanitation and right living, and this would be done at a cost of one cent per capita of population, none of which should be applied to the chief health officer as compensation for his labor. The supervisors have the suggestion under consideration, and it may be that the outbreak of yellow fever at this time, and the means instituted to stay the spread of that infection, may cause them to think of life as worth protection.

The public buildings of the county have been added to, by the erection of the Tombigbee Mills building, and a three story brick school house for the use of the Franklin Academy at Columbus. This building is now being roofed, but will not be ready for the school term, now opening; in both of these buildings the laws of sanitation and hygiene received recognition, and I believe when occupied, benefits will at once be experienced, especially if properly constructed, seats for the school building be added; in this particular the physical well-being of pupils has been most sadly neglected in all school buildings of the country.

A part of my report for 1886–'87, as to the I. I. & College, was not only not kindly received, but was harshly criticised by Dr. R. W. Jones as president, part of the faculty, and societies of the College in a supplemental issue of the "Echo," the college paper. This was of such nature that I felt constrained to notice the same, which I did in an open letter to Dr. Jones, the president; that letter I herewith

transmit as a part of this report, or rather of the acts of the chief health officer during the year:

COLUMBUS, MISS., March 28, 1888.

To Dr. R. W. Jones, President of the I. I. & College, Columbus, Miss.:

SIR:—A copy of the "Echo Supplement" of March 19th I received through the post-office on yesterday, and I do not now address you for the purpose of replication, but to say, had you, and those joining you, in your criticism of my report as "Chief Health Officer for Lowndes County," examined the law of the State, as to my duty under the law, you would have seen there was not a line in the "report" for 1887 not required of me. See Section 8 of Act to amend the statutes in regard to boards of health, as follows:

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the chief health officer of each county to report to the State Board of Health every matter involving the health of the county, to examine and report in regard to the ventilation of theatres, city halls and public buildings generally, in regard to preservation of human life in case of fire; to make report of matters needing attention in public schools for the preservation of the health of the pupils, to report in regard to any matter calculated to affect injuriously the public health of his county. It shall be his duty to correspond with the State Board of Health and give to said State Board any items that he may deem worthy of communication, and shall as often as required by said State board or the secretary thereof, give information of any kind that he may be called upon to furnish; it shall be the duty of said county health officer to examine drinking water in different localities, and if impurities be discovered to make the same known to the public, giving at the same time, the means of purifying the same, and shall report on stagnant pools and other matters that would have a deleterious effect on the water used for domestic purposes, or that would cause malaria or be injurious to the public health, whether the same be on private premises or public highways or elsewhere, and shall examine and report on market houses or butcher stalls and any other matter that may, in the opinion of said health officer, have a tendency to injuriously affect the public health.

So you have arraigned the State, not the "chief health officer." I wish to say also, that besides the requirements of the law, that the "State Board of Health" last year, requested me to withhold my report until they sent me formulated inquiries, reply to which they requested I should include in that report.

Now, Mr. President, if there be errors in my report as to matters concerning the I. I. & C., other than the report on whooping cough, (which error was in the editing at Jackson in not separating paragraphs) the college officials are more responsible for them than the "chief health officer." For when I first made preparation for report as to that Institution, I found that Drs. Matthews, McCabe, Lipscomb, Mayo, and Spillman had been invited to visit, and inspect the College; but when they learned they were expected to assume the function of the "chief health officer" they declined to serve. I then, in writing, formulated inquiries, which I left with you, Mr. President, to aanswer so far as you could, at your leisure; which inquiries and answers I reported to the State Board of Health.

The following year, some weeks before my report was prepared, I addressed officially a note to the "Secretary of the Board of Trustees" of the I. I. & College, requesting information upon subjects I wished to incorporate in my next report to the "State Board of Health." I addressed my official note to that officer because I saw notice on the door of the college dormitory that he was the proper person to attend to college matters, etc., and learned personally from him that he was the proper person for me to communicate with officially.

I waited for response to my note until near the time when the law makes my report due; and addressed him a second note, in reply to which he wrote that the information I sought was not in his office, but at the College. I then had a personal interview with, him and learned that he called "Dr. Jones'." attention to the same, and that he declined to give the matter attention, as my communication was not addressed to him. So, Mr. President, you see I was forced to rely on my "limited observation" and such information as came to me through other sources than yourself, or any of the faculty associated with you at the College.

My conclusion as to causes of syncope were not strained; it was arrived at from observing that the sufferers from syncope, so far as I saw and learned, were fervently zealous in the cause of Religion and Temperance, and easily became excited by discussions, or contemplation of these subjects. I did not intend to say, nor did I say, that syncope occurred during exercises in the hall of these societies; but concluded it was incident to the excited interest felt continuously since they listened to the fervor of Revs. Sam Jones and Small. I ask to be allowed, Mr. President, to say to the young ladies of those societies, through you, that in my report as "Chief Health Officer" I was dealing alone with the causes which affected health, and not with them as organ-

ized, or the subjects of their organization; for I ever remember I am a member of a very large organization in these States, and every other State of the whole world, who have vowed a vow "to defend the Christian Religion and Innocent Maidens."

As to the first cases of measles being concealed, Mr. President, were they, or any other case of contagious or communicable disease existing at the College, ever reported to the "Chief Health Officer" by you, the physician attending, or the matron? The law says you must report them, and makes the failure so to do, a penalty punishable by fine, or fine and imprisonment. I have yet to receive the first report from the I. I. & College as to the introduction of such diseases in its dormitory.

I agree with you, Mr. President, "that men of scientific habits, of close observation and thought, generally present opinions with somewhat of diffidence." But in the declaration that the "Health Officer in this case gives his opinion as though it were a settled fact," I disagree. Read again, sir, and you will find I gave no opinion. I stated the fact that "rules as regards the duties of the school hours, discipline and recreation are in conflict with advanced views of the necessities of hygiene." I take it, the views as expressed in the "Transactions" of the members of "The American Public Health Associations" will be everywhere accepted as advanced views, especially on those subjects which the Association have awarded prizes. If you will examine their reports on "School Hygiene," and collateral subjects thereto, you may conclude some of those views are "fixed."

I cannot think you intended to exclude me, even by implication, from those "most skillful medical practitioners in the city" whom you consulted, and avail yourself of their advice in matters of Sanitation and Hygiene; for I well remember when I was invited to confer with you and architects while the selection of plans for building were the subjects of conference; also since the College has been in operation; and you may recall how cordially you accepted my suggestion as to a "fire escape drill," the removal of building debris from the cellar, the utility of "window boards" for ventilation, etc.

Nor can I think you not mindful that I have ever been in the forefront in this community in the cordial and unremitting support of the I. I. & College, its president and officers; or else how would it be accounted for in the selection of myself, as the associate with four other of our citizens, to whom was intrusted the presentation of this city's claims to its location; also, when the trustees were here, according to law, to inspect as to location, to me, by selection, was

assigned the duty of presenting to them our claims to sanitation and salubrity; again, when our legal responsibility for the donation tendered the College was questioned, it was my pleasure to lend my name and credit as pledge of its utmost fulfillment. So it cannot be conceived I am unfriendly to the College, nor can any conclusion justly be arrived at, that I entertain aught but the kindliest feelings towards the president, faculty and officers of the same, and I challenge the naming the occasion when I failed to raise my voice in their support and commendation.

Failing to find that it was other than mine to construe my duty under the law as "Chief Health Officer," and that my last annual report was other than compliance therewith,

I am very respectfully,

B. A. VAUGHAN, M. D.,
Chief Health Officer Lowndes County.

There were three cases of typhoid fever in the College just after the beginning of the term; I gave the "Health Officer," Mrs. Kells, all the aid in my power in the case and management of the cases, and I commend her for the care and judgment taken with the patients and the rooms they occupied were dealt with by her. No other cases occurred. While reporting upon schools, I beg to say that by invitation of Mr. C. H. Cocke, the now president of the I. I. & C., I inspected the grounds and buildings of that institution while the question of quarantining the same was pending before the city council. I found a very fair state of sanitation, and could only point out a few betterments, which I found was in process of attention. I see no reason why vigorous health should not be the rule there; and it must be the rule when the trustees are able to give them that which all schools should have, viz., a scientific instructor in "Physical Training."

The College has just passed through the ordeal of quarantine imposed upon it by the city government; this was done contrary to my official counsel and advice. I warned them that a quarantine would be contrary to law, and, being illegal, was, of course, unjust and wrong. I say contrary to law, because at the time of establishing the quarantine, there was not a case of sickness in the College; and I believe not a single case of even trivial illness occurred during the duration of quarantine. But the people were more panic-stricken than they were during the terrible epidemic of yellow fever of 1878; and, forsooth, as six of the girls had recently come from Jackson, where yellow fever then existed, but appeared after their departure from their homes, it was contended that "great danger existed,"

when, in fact, a bare possibility of danger was the calmer conclusion.

The county jail has three inmates only, two insane and one prisoner. During the year, from the jail to the penitentiary, there has passed nine prisoners; and to the "county contract prison," seventy prisoners; there was no death in jail during the past year, and but two deaths in the "contract prison." The jail is neatly kept and prisoners, while confined therein, are in better sanitation than they were in their homes.

The paupers of the county are kept by contract on a farm; of this class the county this year has sixteen persons, two having died of syphilis.

The rain fall during the year was 61.75 inches. The greatest monthly rain fall was 12.25 inches in December last, and the least 0.90 inches in August.

The mean temperature for the year was 58°, the highest being 100° on the 29th of July, and the lowest 10° on December the 30th and January the 20th. The mean temperature was about 50° higher than usual with us, the heated terms of June and July, which rarely last longer than three or four days continuously, while in the past summer we had twelve continuous days of hot weather.

On the outbreak of yelllow fever in epidemic form in Florida, the State Board of Health established a quarantine inspection station at Steen's in this county, a station on the Georgia Pacific Railroad, next to the Alabama line, appointing Dr. A. C. Halbert, inspector. I regret to report that Dr. Halbert, as well as myself, as chief health officer, met with resistance, instead of aid, from the people in the neighborhood of Steen's. Shot-guns and force had to be contended with. I was unable to convince them that the State was maintaining an inspection station, and not a refugee or yellow fever camp; failing to satisfy their several committees who waited on me, and finding the camp tents were forcibly taken down, I wrote to the justice of the peace of the district, and through him have a negative peace; the panic is fast subsiding, and the visit of Dr. Hyer, President of the State Board of Health I think took the wind out of the sail of the last panicky craft.

Counter-prescribing, and practice of medicine without license still goes on unabated; in this direction a new field is being opened through the use of the "Electropure."

LINCOLN COUNTY.

REPORT OF DR. E. J. BOWEN, CHIEF HEALTH OFFICER.

In accordance with instructions by the State Board of Health I submit the following annual report:

The population of Lincoln county is about fifteen thousand, (15,000), the death rate is about one hundred and fifty, (150), as near as I can judge as there is no record of deaths or births kept in the county.

The amount of sickness this year I think is less than it was the previous year, and the death rate less. It has been an unusually dry year in this section, which no doubt has contributed to the general good health of the county.

We have had no epidemics of contagious diseases this year. In fact, not a case of contagious disease reported except a few cases of mumps, that have come under my immediate observation and they were of the mildest type.

I know of no case of death resulting from the products of petrolium in this county.

Our slaughter houses, market houses and butcher stalls, are kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

Our drinking water is obtained from cisterns and bored wells and is pure.

I know of no case of sickness contracted from animals or from drinking milk.

The theaters and other public buildings are properly ventilated and sufficient fire escapes.

The school-houses are well ventilated and in a sanitary condition.

The total number of prisoners confined in jail was fifty (50), two of which were lunatics; very little or no sickness among them, no deaths.

The number of paupers in the poor-house is 18, no deaths reported, sanitary condition is good.

I am unable to give the number of deaths or births in the county for the reason that there is no record kept giving any means of knowing.

NEWTON COUNTY.

REPORT OF DR. A. J. PENNINGTON, CHIEF HEALTH OFFICER.

The health officer of the county of Newton, said State, respectfully reports to your honorable board as follows:

That the number of inhabitants of this, Newton county, as near as can be ascertained, is about 12,000. The number of deaths for the past year has been about 50, and the amount of sickness has been less than the previous year. The death rate has been diminished somewhat, owing to the absence of pneumonia last winter. Typhoid fever has been more prevalent in the town of Newton than in any other locality in the county, but why this has been the case I can-

not tell or give a reasonable explanation as the town seems to be in a sanitary condition. From the best information I can obtain we had more deaths from dysentery than from any other disease, more especially from infants than usual.

We have been almost exempt from malarial fevers the present summer, and the cause I attribute to the regular seasons, as there has not been sufficient rainfall to overflow the creek swamps at any time since early in the spring.

We have had none of the following diseases in this county the last year, to-wit: Yellow fever, small pox, cholera, scarlet fever, measles, whooping-cough, cerebro spinal meningetis. There have been a few so-called cases of diphtheria, but I doubt if there was a genuine case, and more likely the few cases reported were membranous croup.

There has been no spread of disease from the attendance on the public schools, neither has there been any diseases among animals in this county.

As to the meterological condition during the past year I have made no observations, but can say that we had no peculiar or unusual conditions. We have had no accident from the use of kerosene, petroleum, gasoline or other products of petroleum. We have no slaughter houses, market houses or butcher stalls in our county. No special prevalence of diseases from the use of water from any special cause. There are no theatres or public halls in this county.

The school houses are in a good sanitary condition and properly ventilated and heated to afford reasonable comfort. The county jail is in a sanitary condition and is properly ventilated but not heated, and the prisoners suffer a great deal through the winter, and some have been injured from the effects of the intense cold. I will endeavor to have it heated this winter. There were sixteen prisoners confined in the county jail during the last year but no sickness or death.

The poor house is in a sanitary condition. There were four inmates during the past year, but no sickness except an old lady who suffered from old age and general debility and died from same, so we had one death in the poor house. I cannot furnish a list of births and deaths from the fact that no statistics are kept, but from the best information I can get there were about 1,000 births, one-third of which were blacks. As to the number of still-born children we seldom hear of one, and this I attribute to the healthy condition of our women as one cause, and another is that they are not addicted to the pernicious habit of tight lacing which prevents nature from performing her perfect work in the development of the organs of generation. As to illegitimate children there are a good many among the blacks but only

about three among the whites. As to the suggestion for the prevention of disease if we can by a strict enforcement of the quarantine laws prevent the introduction of yellow fever in our State we will have accomplished a good work. My opinion is, to prevent any of the real contagious diseases we will have to prevent its importation, and if once introduced then to isolate it and prevent persons from coming in contact with it. The sanitary surroundings of course have a great deal to do with the spread of diseases.

OKTIBBEHA COUNTY.

REPORT OF DR. W. N. AMES, CHIEF HEALTH OFFICER.

I have no means of obtaining the present population of Oktibbeha county, consequently only give the result of last census: white —— black ——.

It is quite impossible to ascertain the number of death for the year 1888. I have corresponded with and interviewed all the physicians practicing in the county and from all the reports can only approximate the figures.

No. of deaths, white.....30
No. of deaths, black.....50

Cannot make a report on births.

The amount of sickness during the present year has been a great deal less than any previous year, for perhaps twenty years.

Malarial diseases generally appear about the first of July and continue through the summer and fall months.

There were very few cases of remittent fever during the present year. The intermittent type was more common. No cases of malarial haematuria or hæmorrhagic form of malarial fever.

The surgeon of the A. & M. College reports only 2 cases for 1888. These two cases were from the swamp. One case died, the first death at the college since 1883; from all causes.

Dr. W. H. Barr informed me that he has treated on an average of 5 cases of malarial haem. every year since 1883, at the College. All of the cases have been subjects of chronic malarial poison, and came from the Mississippi bottom.

The rates of death in this county have been small. The types of all diseases were mild.

No cases of small-pox, yellow fever, cholera, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, measles, whooping cough, cerebro-spinal menigitis, diphtheria and dysentery, reported as having prevailed in this county as an epidemic.

No accidents from kerosene oil or other inflammable fluids

There are no points particularly unhealthy except creek bottoms, which are not perhaps susceptible of improvement.

Slaughter houses and butcher stalls are kept in a fair condition.

Drinking water obtained from wells and springs and also from cisterns.

Cisterns are made in the soft lime rock that underlie the prairie land of the eastern part of this county and water necessarily absorbs and holds in solution more or less of carbonate lime, which is not considered unhealthy. The lime-rock contains, from a recent analysis, 24 per cent. of carb. of lime. I know of no instance where disease has been communicated from impure milk or from animals.

There is but one public hall in the county, "Watts' Opera Hall," located in Starkville—is pretty well ventilated; no fire escapes, except two narrow doorways.

There are two large schools in Starkville, one a Female Institute and the other a preparatory school for boys and girls. Both buildings are too small for the umber of pupils attending—nothing modern in the way of heating or ventilation.The A. & M. College, situated one mile of Starkville, has all the modern improvements, and is not considered to be in an unsanitary condition. The churches for colored people are generally utilized as school houses for this class of the population.

The county is building a new brick jail which will be, when completed, adequately heated and ventilated. The old jail is a disgrace to the county. It was never comfortable, badly ventilated and had no stoves for heating the cells. There has been only one prisoner confined in our jail during the year; a negro man recently sentenced to life imprisonment in the State penitentiary. No sickness and no deaths.

Poor house has but one occupant. No sickness and no deaths. The county owns a small farm where the poor-house is located. The buildings consist of several frame cabins with good brick chimneys. Sanitary condition good.

I enclose a meterological report furnished by the Prof. of Chemistry of the A. & M. College from January 1st to December 1st.

Month and Year. 1888.	Average monthly Temp.	Psych'ometer or wet bulb Average.	Relative humidity.	Highest temperature	Date.	Lowest temperature.	Date.	Amount of snow.	Total rainfall.	No. of d'ys on w'ich rain fell
January.	48°	39.8°	78.5	74°	7	11°	16	1.5	6.48	12
Febr'ary	49°	46°	82.6	70°	19	19°	28	.4	6.86	11
March ..	52°	49°	83	76°	26	25°	7	....	11.15	8
April ...	67°	61°	62	82°	4	41°	13	....	1.5	4
May	72°	.....	....	87°	27	46°	2	....	2.5	9
June....	76.8°	69.7°	70	90°	18	53°	3	....	3.1	9
July	82.5°	77°	72	94°	14	65°	20	....	4.25	7
August..	80°	.....	....	92°	2	64°	23	...	6.70	10
Sept'ber	no rc'd									
October.	63°	.....	....	80°	18	40°	21	....	2.99	9
No'v'ber	54.1°	.....	....	77°	6	31°	28	....	3.60	10

PANOLA COUNTY.

REPORT OF DR. C. M. HENDERSON, CHIEF HEALTH OFFICER.

Panola county may be classed as being exceptionally healthy as it is in the main free from diseases of local origin and epidemic nature. She numbers about 28,000 inhabitants, a small majority of which are colored.

The estimated number of deaths for the year are between three and five hundred.

The year 1888 was not marked by any sickness of unusual character, there having been about an average amount of sickness and deaths.

The only exception to above was an increase over unusual number of cases of pneumonia during fall and winter months.

For this increase of pneumonia, we are unable to give any satisfactory cause, there having been neither extreme of heat or cold, wet or dry weather.

With the exception of an epidemic of whooping-cough (which was pretty widely spread through the public schools of the county), there has been no epidemic of contagious or infectious diseases during the year. None of the following diseases having appeared, viz: yellow fever, small pox, cholera, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, measles, cerebrospinal menengitis, diphtheria, etc.

A considerable number of hogs have died from what purports to be cholera.

Among the domestic animals a large number of young chickens are lost from a disease commonly known as "Gaps" in which there is to be found in the trochea a number of worms from ¼ to ¾ inch long attached to mucous membrane. There is also an intestinal worm that infests young chicks, killing great numbers of them.

Market and slaughter houses are in good sanitary condition.

The supply of water for drinking and culinary purposes is derived from wells and cisterns.

This water, as a rule, is pure, never having known of any sickness being caused by its use.

We know of no diseases having been contracted from animals or from use of impure milk.

The public halls of county are well ventilated and provided with fire escapes.

School-houses are in good sanitary condition, but owing to small size are frequently crowded too much.

Have carefully examined our county jail and find it well ventilated and heated.

The sanitary condition of same is good. There having been no deaths or serious sickness among the prisoners, of which there were fourteen (14) confined during year.

The sanitary condition of poor-house is fair. Out of twenty-six admissions, there were six (6) deaths.

Owing to lack of statistics cannot give number of births or deaths in county during year.

Would suggest that an effort be made to have a law passed looking to the proper registration of births and deaths, and cause of deaths. Such registration would in time give us valuable statistics which cannot be had otherwise.

Having considered carefully all matters that we think of sanitary interest, we beg leave to submit this our annual report.

RANKIN COUNTY.

REPORT OF DR. W. H. WHITE, CHIEF HEATH OFFICER.

Enclosed find my report as chief health officer for Rankin county for the year 1888.

Population of county is about 15,000.

I have no data nor any means of acquiring any that would enable me to make even an approximate answer to the questions relating to the number of deaths, amount of sickness, death rate, causes of death, causes for unusual prevalence of sickness, etc.

My own observation leads me to believe that the amount of sickness was not equal to the average, though I could not undertake to assign a cause.

No yellow fever, small pox, cholera, scarlet fever nor meningitis occurred in this county so far as I am advised.

I have no information indicating that any of these diseases mentioned in question sixteen were spread by attendance upon the public schools.

Stock have been exempt from contagious and infectious diseases. No accidents occurred as a result of the use of any of the products of petroleum.

Water supply throughout the county is from wells and springs, and is only of comparative purity.

The drinking water has not been the source of disease except perhaps of malarial disease.

No instances of the communication of disease from animals to man has fallen under my observation and no instance of disease being contracted from impure milk.

The school-houses of the county are in unsanitary condition without exception so far as I know, and where they are not poorly ventilated and poorly heated they are invariably poorly lighted.

Much of the sickness among school children is directly attributable to the faulty construction and care of school-houses. This is one of the crying evils of the country. The only remedy that suggests itself to my mind is the more general diffusion among the people of knowledge of the laws of health.

The jail is in better than average sanitary condition and is very well heated and lighted. No deaths in jail and no sickness except of the most trifling nature.

Poor-house in fair sanitary condition. Total number of inmates about thirty, (for the year). Two deaths, scrofula, disease of heart. Sickness of chronic character, phthis, epilepsy, ulcers, burns, etc.

The registration of vital and mortuary statistics is so obviously important that it seems to me our next Legislature can be made to see it and to enact measures for its enforcement.

County health officers ought to be county coroners.

TISHOMINGO COUNTY.

REPORT OF DR. W. A. HODGES, CHIEF HEALTH OFFICER.

In submitting this my annual report for the year ending September 30th, 1888, I have this to say: Having been very

much delayed on account of professional duties, and some matters of a personal nature, I shall be very concise, and many subjects which should be embraced I shall, on account of a meagerness of information relating thereto, leave out altogether.

The number of inhabitants of the county I do not think has increased since my last report. The number of deaths I estimate to be less than the average for several years past. The amount of sickness from all causes, so far as I have been able to inform myself, was materially less than during the year previous. Especially malarial diseases, with which we are usually troubled, were less prevalent, and with the exception of a mild local epidemic of measles during the early months of 1888, there prevailed no epidemic of a contagious or infectious disease.

Not a single case of yellow fever, small pox, cholera, scarlet fever or cerebro-spinal meningitis came to my knowledge. Possibly there were a few isolated cases of pertussis, diphtheria and typho-malarial fever in the county during the year. There were no diseases of a contagious character among animals, excepting cholera among swine during the spring months, which destroyed a considerable number in some localities.

The meteorological conditions for the year were about as follows: The latter months of 1887 were very much as is usual for the season, namely: moderate temperature and rainfall. January, February and a portion of March following, brought rain, snow and cold, but at no time did the thermometer register a very low temperature. I might say on the whole that the winter of 1887–'88 was about an average one, marked by no extremes of temperature or rainfall.

April, may and June were unusually dry and bright; whereas July, August and September were marked by considerable rainfall and elevated temperature.

No accidents resulting from the use of kerosine oil, petroleum, gasoline or other destructive agents of like character, were reported to me during the year.

The slaughter pens and market houses are kept in a clean and sanitary condition. The water for drinking and culinary purposes is supplied throughout the county by wells and springs.

The school buildings, so far as I have been able to learn, are in a good sanitary condition and are well ventilated, heated and lighted.

Have examined county jail, and find it in a good condition as regards sanitation. The heating and ventilation of the building could be very much improved.

Total number of prisoners confined within its walls during

the year 1888, sixty-eight; number of cases of sickness, two; dysenteric in character. Number of deaths, nine.

The poor-house is ten miles in the interior of the county, and I have neglected to visit it; and have also failed to obtain from the keeper of the same an exact number of inmates; but from my general knowledge of the subject will say there are very few.

I shall not embrace in this report my actions relative to the rules and regulations of the State Board relating to quarantine during their enforcement in this county, as I communicated everything of importance to you at the time.

Suffice it to say that I assisted quarantine officer, Dr. McEachin all that was in my power.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

TUNICA COUNTY.

REPORT OF DR. M. J. ALEXANDER, CHIEF HEALTH OFFICER.

The past twelve months were not characterized by unusual sickness or special diseases not met with every year in our county. The winter months were perhaps healthier than usual; only four cases of pneumonia, and none fatal. We had a slight epidemic of measles and pertussis during spring months; mumps in fall and early winter.

Dysentery was less numerous than previous years, and then easily treated. No doubt healthier water supplies were cause of decrease in flux and diarrhoea.

Hæmaturia (malarial) claimed six lives, an increase in per centum compared with last two years.

Syphilis, scrofula and consumption are increasing to an alarming extent, more especially among colored population. I have called your attention to this fact in previous reports, but the seriousness and truth of this condition force a repetition.

We had no suspicious case of yellow fever, nor any other fatal contagious diseases.

WARREN COUNTY.

REPORT OF DR. J. W. KING, CHIEF HEALTH OFFICER.

I herewith submit my report for the past year:

There being no registry kept of births, deaths, contagious or infectious diseases, it will be impossible to answer many of the questions proposed in your circular.

The number of inhabitants credited to Warren county in the census of 1880 is 31,242, of which number 15,344 were males and 15,898 females. The city of Vicksburg at that time contained some 12,000 inhabitants, while now the population is estimated at 20,000. The population of the county, outside of the city, has remained about as in 1880, and the increase in city and county is therefore about 8,000, making the total population of the county now about 39,000.

There are no data on which to base an estimate of the number of deaths in the county, but from general enquiries I believe the mortality has been very light. The past year has been an unusually healthy one. There have been no endemic or epidemic diseases, and no one disease or class of diseases to cause any unusual mortality.

There have been no cases of yellow fever, cholera, smallpox, or scarlet fever.

There have been a few cases of measles, typhoid fever, whooping-cough and diphtheria.

Have heard of no cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis. There are no cases of any of the above diseases in the county now, and have not been for several weeks. I do not know of any instance where attendance on the public schools has spread any of the diseases mentioned in No. 16. I know of no diseases occurring in animals during the past year, nor of any instances in which disease has been contracted from them, or from the use of impure milk. There have been no peculiar or unusual meteorological conditions during the past year. In a general way the winter was mild and dry; the spring late and wet; the summer dry and warm; and the fall mild and dry. The present winter has been very late so far. We had no frost till the first of November, and have only had one or two light freezes to date. I know of no accidents from the use of kerosene oil, petroleum, gasoline or other product of petroleum.

I have regularly inspected the slaughter houses, market house and butcher stalls. They are all kept in fair sanitary condition, and when ordered to clean up and use disinfectants, generally obey promptly.

The water for drinking and culinary purposes is, as a rule, obtained from cisterns, and is pure and wholesome. We have a system of water-works building for Vicksburg, which are nearing completion, and will probably be in operation by middle of January or first of February next. The water used will be taken from the Mississippi river, and filtered before distribution, and will doubtless be pure and wholesome.

There are two theatres and six or eight public halls in Vicksburg. They are well ventilated, and the facilities for exit in most cases ample.

There are in the city of Vicksburg three new school-houses, two white and one colored. They are properly heated, lighted and ventilated, but are overcrowded; the school population being in excess of their capacity. This is remedied to some extent by hiring rooms in other portions of the city. Still we need more buildings, especially one in the southern portion of the city. There are only nine school-houses in the county. These were built some years ago, and as a rule are in need of repairs. They are rather too well ventilated, but in most instances not properly lighted or heated. The balance of the schools are held in old churches, and as a rule the buildings are not suited for the uses to which they are put.

I have inspected the county jail from time to time, and find it kept in good sanitary condition. It is properly ventilated and heated. Could not ascertain the total number of prisoners who have been confined in it for the past year, the books being very badly kept. There has been but very little sickness, and but one death, that from "heart disease." There are eight lunatics confined in it, who have been there for terms varying from three years to a few months, and provision ought to be made for their removal to one of the insane asylums.

I have inspected the county poor-house, and find it kept in fair sanitary condition. There have been twenty-three inmates during the past year, of whom nine have been discharged and four died, leaving ten on hand. The deaths were from old age and general debility. There has been very little sickness, and what there was mostly malarious.

The only other public building is the county court-house, which I have inspected, and find in good sanitary condition.

As there are no records kept of births, deaths, etc., it is impossible to answer questians propounded in No. 35.

On September 25th, we received news of the appearance of yellow fever in Jackson, Miss. On the day following, acting in conjunction with the city board of health, we quarantined Warren county and Vicksburg, which quarantine was kept up till we deemed all danger past. The cost of maintaining the quarantine was about $2,500.00, and was borne by the county and city jointly.

MINUTES, 1889.

BILOXI, MISS., March 26, 1889.

The State Board of Health was called to order by Dr. Hyer, President, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. There were present: Drs. Kyer, Kittrell, Bennett, Wright, Toombs, Taylor, Hill and Johnston.

On motion it was decided to enter upon the investigation of certain charges against the Jackson County Board of Health made by Messrs. R. A. Vancleave, F. M. Weed, J. C. Orrell, Jr., A. J. Whitfield, M. D., W. D. Bragg, M. D., J. B. Miggonton, J. P., H. F. Russell, P. M., and D. D. Cowan. The charges were read to the Board by Dr. Hyer, President, and were also other communications relating to the matter. Mr. R. A. Vancleave, of the gentlemen preferring the charges, and others interested on both sides of the case, were invited to appear before the Board, whereupon Mr. Vancleave addressed the Board and requested that the investigation should be made at Scranton on Thursday, the 29th, or Friday, the 30th inst., on account, as he stated, of the difficulty of securing the attendance of witnesses at Biloxi. Mr. S. S. Henry, President of the Jackson County Board of Health, announced the readiness of that Board to proceed with the investigation and insisted that it be not postponed.

On motion of Dr. Toombs, as both parties had been duly notified of the time and place of the investigation, it was decided to proceed with the investigation, and Mr. Vancleave and associates were requested to telegraph their witnesses and have them appear before the Board at Biloxi.

On motion it was decided to admit two representatives of each side in the investigation, and to admit only one witness at a time

The following are the charges against the Jackson County Board of Health:

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS., September 3, 1888.

To Dr. Wirt Johnston, Secretary of Mississippi State Board of Health, Jackson, Misssissippi:

DEAR SIR—The undersigned citizens in public meeting assembled, beg leave to present the following facts for your consideration:

First—We hereby arraign the Jackson County Board of Health as at present constituted as totally incompetent and unworthy of the sacred trust reposed in it. Their conduct in the management of quarantine affairs to our certain knowledge during the past two years has been such as to invite pestilence and contagion, rather than warn it from our borders. We feel that it is only necessary to acquaint you with these facts, and that you will apply the remedy. In the first place S. S. Henry, President, of the Jackson County Board of Health, is a lumber merchant and shipper to whose pecuniary interest it is to have an open port, as instanced by the fact that in September, 1886 he ordered an infected vessel with yellow fever on board from Ship Island quarantine to Round Island there to be loaded, persisted in having it loaded there against the wishes and orders of the quarantine physician at Round Island, who had ordered it back to Ship Island quarantine; said S. S. Henry, President, giving as his reason to the quarantine physician for transcending his orders, that he could make more by loading said infected vessel at Round Island, that he being President of the Board had the authority, and would exercise it. The name of the vessel was the "Agnes Campbell," Neilson, master, from Aspinwall. It was navigated by twelve men, four of whom were buried at sea, three were dead on deck when she entered the harbor at Ship Island. Three were sick with yellow fever, who were taken to the quarantine hospital, where one of them died of black vomit. After which time six longshoremen, said to be acclimated, were sent aboard of the vessel to remove the ballast, by the Board of Health before the vessel was disinfected. Eight days afterwards one of the longshoremen (Gildersleeve) was taken sick with yellow fever and treated for yellow fever. He had black vomit, but recovered. Three days after Gildersleeve's attack, one Rogers was taken sick with yellow fever, and while he was sick on board, S. S. Henry sent the steam tug for the said vessel and brought her into Round Island, only three miles from the main land to be loaded there, which action we will remind you was the cause of Dr. Bragg's resignation, the then quarantine physician. After which she was loaded by Henry, under the supervision of Dr. E. F. Griffin, who succeeded Dr. Bragg as quarantine physician, in all of which outrageous action, Henry was aided and abetted by the entire County Board of Health.

That which was practiced then we believe to be practiced to-day, and we positively assert that there is no such thing as non-intercourse between the shipping in quarantine and the main land, since it is of daily occurrence that the stevedores and pilots visit the shipping in quarantine and return

and mingle with the people. This is a subject of general comment in the community. In the second place, Dr. E. F. Griffin, the present quarantine physician, is not a physician, having never complied with the law and has no license to practice and has never paid a privilege tax; and it is notorious that he has never practiced medicine since the war, and he has stated in the presence of witnesses that he would not know yellow fever if he saw it. In the third place, Dr. W. A. Cox, assigned to duty at the inspector's station at the Alabama and Mississippi State line on the L. & N. R. R., is not a doctor, and is not entitled to be called a doctor, having never graduated. This fact was fully established, and is of record in Surgeon General Hamilton's office, who dismissed him from his service for incompetency. Besides this he is morally incompetent to perform any duties from the fact that he is addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors to excess, as was instanced by his conduct in October, 1886, at Ocean Springs when he visited here in the capacity of health officer, at which time he was too drunk to perform his duties, and he remained drunk during his stay here. In the fourth place the present secretary of the county board of health, J. W. Stewart, is unworthy of the trust reposed in him on account of the fact that he recommended the appointment of Dr. Cox and Dr. Griffin, and further by absenting himself from the meetings of the board held by S. S. Henry, W. S. Dodson, Chas. Boster and W. A. Cox, on account, as we understand, that he did not wish to become further implicated in the outrageous acts of the board at the time when the said ship "Agnes Campbell" was brought from Ship Island quarantine to Round Island. The other members of the board, with the exception of G. W. Davis, we consider incompetent because of their action above stated—Mr. Davis having taken no action in the deliberations of the board, he having been ignored by them. It appears that the Jackson County Board of Health as it stands to-day (Davis excepted) was organized to prevent the enforcement of the quarantine laws. Believing as we do that it is your purpose to establish an effective quarantine to prevent the introduction of infection into our State, we deem it our duty to call your attention to these facts, and we hereby respectfully ask you for an investigation and request the removal of said board.

R. A. VANCLEAVE, A. J. WHITFIED, M. D.,
F. M. WEED, W. D. BRAGG, M. D.,
J. C. ORRELL, JR., J. B. WIGGINTON, J. P.
H. F. RUSSELL, P. M.

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS., Sept. 3, 1888.

Dr. Wirt Johnston, Secretary State Board of Health, Jackson:

DEAR SIR—We hereby endorse and recommend the follow-

ing-named gentlemen to be appointed a board of health for Jackson county, they being men of known ability and integrity, having the full confidence of our people, viz: W. D. Bragg, M. D., A. J. Whitfield, M. D., J. K. McLeod, M. D., George W. Davis and George W. Taggart.

Very respectfully yours,

R. A. VANCLEAVE,	F. A. ROBBINS,
J. B. WIGGINTON, J. P.,	T. A. COULSON, Moss Point,
T. M. WEED,	C. H. HOUSE, Moss Point,
J. C. ORRELL, JR.,	GEO. W. O'NEIL,
H. F. RUSSELL,	CHAS. BEARDSLEE, Moss Point,
A. FRANCO,	J. H. BEARDSLEE, Moss Point,
GEORGE ARNET,	W. WATKINS, Moss Point,
M. E. MCCLURE,	M. A. DEES,
D. D. COWAN	A. WARD,
J. O. KEEFE,	S. P. STARKS,
L. COOLEY,	L. RICHER,
A. B. POWELL,	S. COCHRAN,
GEORGE J. SANTA CRUZ,	JOHN CALLIGAN,
E. E. ROBBINS,	T. W. GRAYSON,
REV. G. F. HEMPSTONE.	

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS., September 10, 1888.

Dr. Wirt Johnston, Secretary State Board of Health, Jackson, Miss.:

DEAR SIR—We are in receipt of a letter to-day, from a most reliable resident and prominent physician of West Point, in which he states that a ship has been lately brought in by the tug Leo, Capt. Call, and taken to her loading place, without having been examined by a quarantine physician, in direct violation of quarantine law. Believing that you should be put in possession of all matters pertaining to quarantine, we respectfully submit this letter.

F. M. WEED,
J. B. WIGGINTON, J. P.,
H. T. RUSSELL, P. M.,
A. J. WHITFIELD, M. D.,
D. D. COWAN,
J. C. ORRELL, JR.

The Board proceeded to the examination of witnesses, and after a number had been examined, the further consideration of the charges was suspended and other business taken up.

Dr. E. G. Coleman, of Kosciusko, was nominated for Chief Health Officer of Attala county, and Dr. D. A. Kinchloe

was nominated for Chief Health Officer of Panola county, and the following additional nominations were made:

Tishomingo,.....Dr. F. T. Carmack, ...Iuka.
Lauderdale,.....Dr. M. J. Thompson,.....Meridian.
DeSoto,.....Dr. T. Jones,.....Hernando.
Tunica,.....Dr. M. J. Alexander,.....Austin.

The application of the Board of Supervisors of Tippah county to be granted exemption from a chief health officer was read by the Secretary.

On motion, the Board declined to grant the exemption, as the county is not remote from a railway, and the Board is of the opinion that a health officer is necessary.

On motion of Dr. Johnston, Dr. Champlin was elected quarantine physician at the Ship Island Station for the ensuing season. On motion, the same number of employes as last season were allowed for the Station.

On motion of Dr. Toombs, Dr. Champlin was authorized to make a contract for the transportation of mail and supplies to the Station, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

On motion of Dr. Johnston, Dr. Champlin was authorized to designate the quarantine grounds.

On motion of Dr. Toombs, the Secretary was requested to apply to Dr. John B. Hamilton, Surgeon-General, Marine Hospital Service, for the use of the national quarantine buildings on Ship Island for quarantine purposes.

On motion of Dr. Kittrell, the Executive Committee was instructed, in case Dr. Hamilton should require that our quarantine physician shall be commissioned by him and make reports to him, as a condition in permitting us to use the buildings. that we accede to this condition, provided that we receive assurance from Dr. Hamilton that there will be no conflict of authority.

On motion of Dr. Hill, the pay of the quarantine physician at Ship Island was fixed at $250 a month.

On motion, the Board adjourned until to-morrow.

BILOXI, MISS., March 27, 1889.

The Board was called to order by the President at 9 A. M. Present—Drs. Hyer, Kittrell, Hill, Taylor, Wright, Bennett, Toombs and Johnston.

The investigation of the charges against the Jackson County Board of Health was resumed.

Mr. Vancleave, Dr. Whitfield, Dr. Griffin and Mr. Stewart were present. Mr. Conroy, a witness for the prosecution, was examined, and Mr. Ford and Mr. Stewart, for the defense, were also examined.

Mr. Stewart, Secretary of that Board, submitted an abstract of the minutes of his Board, in regard to the bark Agnes Campbell.

After due donsideration, the following decision was reached and ordered to be spread upon the minutes:

In regard to the charges preferred against the Jackson County Board of Health, the State Board of Health listened patiently to all the evidence offered by both plaintiffs and defendants, and find that the charges were not sustained.

Dr. Hyer was unanimously elected President of the Board for the ensuing year.

The Board adjourned to make an inspection of the Ship Island and Round Island quarantine stations.

SCRANTON, MISS., March 27, 1889.

The Board, having reached this place after an inspection of the Ship Island and Round Island Quarantine Stations, was called to order at 8:45 p. m. There were present: Drs. Hill, Taylor, Kittrell, Wright, Bennett, Toombs, Hyer, and Johnston.

Dr. Hyer, President, called Dr. Kittrell to the chair, and addressed the Board on the subject of locating the quarantine station on Cat Island instead of Ship Island, in case Dr. Hamilton of the Marine Hospital service should decline to permit us to use the buildings now on Ship Island, or the necessary ground upon which to erect buildings of our own, except on condition that our quarantine physician shall also be commissioned by him.

Dr. Taylor made remarks in opposition to the proposition of Dr. Hyer.

Dr. Kittrell made remarks in favor of the proposition, and on his motion the Board reconsidered its previous action in deciding, if necessary to secure the buildings on Ship Island, to permit our quarantine physician to be commissioned by the Marine Hospital service.

On the further motion of Dr. Kittrell, it was decided in case the National Government should decline to permit us to use the buildings on Ship Island, or to use ground upon which to erect buildings of our own, that the Station shall be located on Cat Island.

Drs. Bennett, Johnston and Hunter were elected an Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

Dr. Johnston was designated as chairman.

The following bills of members for expenses and per diem were allowed: Dr. Bennett, $39.10; Dr. Hill, $37.50; Dr. Taylor, $60.20; Dr. Kittrell, $65.00; Dr. Toombs, $65.25; Dr. Hyer, $78.50; Dr. Wright, $67.50; Dr. Johnston, $33.65.

On motion the Board adjourned.

JACKSON, MISS., April 18, 1889.

The State Board of Health met at 4 p. m. There were present: Drs. Kittrell, Howard, Hill, Hunter, Daniels, Sexton, Lowry, Greene and Johnston.

On motion of Dr. Kittrell, Dr. Hill was called to the chair.

The term of office of Dr. Hyer, President, as a member of the Board, having expired, Dr. Hill was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year.

The term of office of Dr. Bennett having expired as a member of the Board, Dr. Sexton was elected a member of the Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

The Secretary presented a communication from Dr. Hamilton, Surgeon-General Marine Hospital Service, referring us to the War Department to obtain the use of the quarantine buildings on Ship Island.

On motion of Dr. Greene, the Secretary was requested to write to the Secretary of War, asking permission to use the buildings.

On motion of Dr. Greene, Dr. Sexton was requested to correspond with the owners of land on Cat Island, with a view of obtaining ground upon which to erect quarantine buildings.

The Secretary presented the appeal of J. P. Berry from the decision of the Censors of the 5th District in endorsing his application for license "Unfavorable." His examination was considered by the Board, and on motion, the decision of the Censors was confirmed.

Dr. Chesley Daniels tendered his resignation as Chief Health Officer of Marshall county, and Dr. S. C. Gholson, of Holly Springs, was nominated for the position.

Dr. R. E. Howard tendered his resignation as Chief Health Officer of Holmes county, and Dr. R. B. Carson, of Durant, was nominated for the position.

Dr. J. M. Greene tendered his resignation as Chief Health Officer of Monroe county, and Dr. W. M. Paine, of Aberdeen, was nominated for the position.

On motion the Board adjourned.

JACKSON, MISS., November 12, 1889.

At a meeting of the State Board of Health, held this day, there were present: Drs. Ward, Greene, Hunter, Taylor, Kittrell, Lowry, Sexton, Daniels, Wright and Johnston.

On motion of Dr. Wright, Dr. Kittrell was called to the chair temporarily. Dr. Kittrell thereupon called the Board to order and announced the death of Dr. S. V. D. Hill, President. The Board then proceeded to elect a President to fill

the vacancy thus occasioned, which resulted in the election of Dr. J. M. Taylor.

Bills of the Ship Island Quarantine Station for the months of August, September and October were presented by the Secretary, and on motion of Dr. Greene were referred to the President.

On the request of Dr. Johnston, Secretary, a committee was appointed to examine his books and vouchers. The President appointed the following committee: Drs. Kittrell, Greene and Lowry.

On motion of Dr. Sexton, a committee of three was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Board on the death of Dr. S. V. D. Hill, President. Committee: Drs. Sexton, Ward and Wright.

On motion, the Board adjourned until 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Board met at 4 p. m. Present: Dr. Taylor, President; Drs. Daniels, Lowry, Hunter, Kittrell, Ward, Wright, Greene and Johnston.

She committee appointed to examine the books and vouchers of the Secretary reported as follows:

November 12th, 1889.

The undersigned, a committee appointed to examine the vouchers for the expenditures of the State Board of Health, for the years 1888 and 1889, to date, would respectfully report that they have performed that duty, and find the same correct.

BENJAMIN F. KITTRELL,
J. M. GREENE,
M. J. LOWRY.

The following bills of members for expenses and per diem, were allowed: Dr. Ward, $16.30; Dr. Hunter, $3.00; Dr. Taylor, $31.30; Dr. Lowry, $12.20; Dr. Sexton, $7.40; Dr. Kittrell, $24.20; Dr. Wright, $28.30; Dr. Greene, $26.50; Dr. Daniels, $28.00.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES IN 1889.

POSTAGE, EXPRESSAGE AND TELEGRAMS (CONTINGENT FUND.)

1889.	Dr.	
Aug.	3—To amount from Auditor	$ 24 60
		$ 24 60

1889.	Cr.	
	By amount due Secretary State Board of Health on 1888	$ 1 00
Jan.	14—By postoffice box rent for quarter ending March 31	$ 2 00
April	1—By postoffice box rent for quarter ending June 30	2 00
	4—By postage stamps	4 00
	23—By telegram received	1 50
	24—By telegram sent	1 20
	25—By telegram sent	40
May	9—By postage stamps	4 00
	15—By express charges on money sent A. Baldwin & Co., New Orleans, I. L. Lyons & Co., New Orleans, and Woodward, Wright & Co., New Orleans	65
June	5—By express charges on money sent to A. Baldwin & Co., New Orleans	15
	20—By express charges on money sent to Dr. A. P. Champlin, for Ship Island Quarantine Station	85
July	3—By postoffice box rent for quarter ending September 30	2 00
	18—By express charges on money sent Dr. A. P. Champlin, for Ship Island Quarantine Station	85
	24—By postage stamps	4 00
Oct.	5—By postoffice box rent for quarter ending December 31	2 00
	10—By telegram sent	1 40
	30—By telegram sent	40

Nov.	5—By telegram sent		80
	19—By telegram sent		50
	21—By express charges on money sent to Dr. A. P. Champlin, Biloxi		1 75
	30—By postage stamps		4 00
Dec.	14—By expressage on money sent to Dr. A. P. Champlin, for Ship Island Quarantine Station		50
		$	35 95

FOR QUARANTINE PURPOSES.

1889. DR.

July	29—To amount from Auditor		9 09
	29—To amount from Auditor		141 43
	29—To amount from Auditor		8 00
*Dec.	14—To amount from Auditor		12 00
		$	170 52

1889. CR.

July	29—By bill Wirt Johnston for freight paid on quarantine property to Jackson, which was borrowed from State militia in 1888, and which it was agreed we should return		9 09
	29—By bill Illinois Central Railroad Company for freight on tents, cots, etc., borrowed from State militia in 1888, for quarantine purposes, and for refugee camp at Jackson, which it was agreed we should return to Pass Christian		141 43
	29—By bill B. A. Cragin for storing quarantine property at State Line for 8 months		8 00
Dec.	14—By bill S. T. Taylor for rent of room in Meridian from November 1, 1888, to November 1, 1889, for storage of quarantine property		12 00
	Total	$	170 52

* A warrant for $194.66 was drawn this day, $182.66 of which was for the Ship Island Quarantine Station.

FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE OUTBREAK OF YELLOW FEVER IN JACKSON IN 1888.

1889.		DR.
Mar.	22—To amount from Auditor.....	8 54
	22—To amount from Auditor.....	1 00
	Total..... .$	9 54

1889.		Cr.
Mar.	22—By bill Western Union Telegraph Company for telegrams sent from Holly Springs in September, 1888, by Dr. Hyer, President of the Board	8 54
	22—By bill E. & S. Virden for coffee mill and pan furnished October 12, 1888	1 00
	$	9 54

FOR SHIP ISLAND QUARANTINE STATION.

1889.		Dr.
Mar.	22—To amount from Auditor.....$	60 00
May	15—To amount from Auditor.....	15 00
	15—To amount from Auditor.....	219 40
June	5—To amount from Auditor.....	6 71
	20—To amount from Auditor.....	481 40
July	18—To amount from Auditor.....	458 68
Sept.	25—To amount from Auditor.....	445 00
Nov.	21—To amount from Auditor.....	1,375 05
Dec.	13—To amount received from Dr. A. P. Champlin, quarantine physician, fees collected at the Ship Island quarantine station	820 00
*	14—To amount from Auditor.....	182 66
	$	4,063 90

1889.		Cr.
Mar.	22—By bill schooner "Sylph" owners for transportation mail and supplies for month ending November 9, 1888 ..$	60 00

* A warrant for $194.66 was drawn this day, $12.00 of which was for quarantine purposes.

May	15—By bill F. W. Elmer for flat-boat for use of station	15	00
	15—By bill I. L. Lyons & Co. for disinfectants	193	25
	15—By bill A. Baldwin & Co. for ovens, water pots and hydronette	18	40
	15—By bill Woodward, Wight & Co. for flags, bunting and calico	7	75
June	5—By bill A. Baldwin & Co. for ovens	6	71
	20—By bill Dr. A. Parker Champlin for services as quarantine physician for month ending May 31, board of three men for one month each, and expenses	331	40
	20—By bill Fred. W. Eaton for services as fumigator for month ending May 31.	30	00
	20—By bill steam tug "Wild Gazelle" for transportation mail and supplies for the month of May	60	00
	20—By bill William Thompson for services as boatman for month ending May 31	30	00
	20—By bill Julius Priekich for services as boatman for month ending May 31.	30	00
July	18—By bill Dr. A. Parker Champlin for services as quarantine physician for month ending June 30, for board of three men and expenses	308	68
	18—By bill Fred W. Eaton for services as fumigator for month ending June 30	30	00
	18—By bill Julius Priekich and William Thompson for services as boatmen for month ending June 30	60	00
	18—By bill steamer "Wright" for one month's services as transfer boat	60	00
Sept.	25—By bill Julius Priekich for services as boatman for month ending July 31.	30	00
	25—By bill William Thompson for services as boatman for month of July	30	00
	25—By bill Dr. A. Parker Champlin for services as quarantine physician for month of July and for board of three men	295	00
	25—By bill Fred. W. Eaton for services as fumigator for month of July	30	00
	25—By bill steamer "Wright" for transportation of mail and supplies for month of July	60	00

Nov.	21—By bill Wm. Thompson for services as boatman for month of August.....	30 00
	21—By bill Dr. A. Parker Champlin for services as quarantine physician for month of August and for board of three men.....	295 00
	21—By bill F. W. Eaton for services as fumigator for month of August....	30 00
	21—By bill Julius Priekich for services as boatman for month of August. ...	30 00
	21—By bill steamer "Wright" for transportation of mail and supplies for August	60 00
	21—By bill Fred. W. Eaton for services as fumigator for month of September.	30 00
	21—By bill steamer "Wright" for transportation of mail and supplies for month of September	60 00
	21—By bill Julius Priekich for services as boatman for month of September..	30 00
	21—By bill Will Thompsom for services as boatman for month of September..	30 00
	21—By bill Dr. A. Parker Champlin for services as quarantine physician for month of September, for board of three men and expenses	335 05
	21—By bill steamer "Wright" for transportation of mail and supplies for month of October	60 00
	21—By bill Julius Priekich for services as boatman for month of October ...	30 00
	21—By bill Wm. Thompson for services as boatman for month of October	30 00
	21—By bill Fred. W. Eaton for services as fumigator for month of October ...	30 00
	21—By bill Dr. A. Parker Champlin for services as quarantine physician for month of October, and for board of three men.....	295 00
Dec.	13—By amount paid into State Treasury, fees collected at the station	820 00
	14—By bill of Dr. A. Parker Champlin for services as quarantine physician from November 1st to November 14th, inclusive, for board of one man for 22 days and for expenses.....	140 66

Dec. 14	By bill John Sumpter for services as boatman and watchman from November 1st to November 22d, inclusive	22 00
14	By bill tow-boat "Association" for transportation of mail and supplies ior 10 days in November	20 00
		$4,063 90

Amount furnished Jackson County Board of Health under the provision of an act supplementary to An act to amend the Statutes in regard to Boards of Health, approved February 28th, 1880:

1889.

June 5	$ 500 00
July 29	1,000 00
	$1,500 00

EXPENSES OF MEMBERS AND THER PER DIEM IN ATTENDING MEETINGS.

MEETING MARCH 26TH AND 27TH AT BILOXI.

1889.

J. W. Bennett	$ 39 10
S. V. D. Hill	37 50
J. M. Taylor	60 20
B. F. Kittrell	65 00
R. S. Toombs	65 25
W. F. Hyer	78 50
John Wright	67 50
Wirt Johnston	33 65
	$446 70

MEETING NOVEMBER 12TH AT JACKSON.

B. F. Ward	$ 16 30
J. F. Hunter	3 00
J. M. Taylor	31 30
M. J. Lowry	12 20
L. Sexton	7 40
B. F. Kittrell	24 20
Jno. Wright	28 30
J. M. Greene	26 50
Chesley Daniel	28 00
	$177 20
Secretary's salary	$800 00

Reports of Chief Health Officers of Counties.

1889.

ADAMS COUNTY.

REPORT OF DR. L. E. PROFILET, CHIEF HEALTH OFFICER.

I am pleased to again report that during the last year Adams county has not been visited by any severe epidemic of any kind, and that the health generally has been excellent, even endemic troubles, peculiar to the climate, having been milder in form than usual. When I made my last report, the county had not entirely recovered from the yellow fever panic. From the time the disease was first reported in Jacksonville, Fla., precautionary measures had been taken to prevent its introduction into the county, but it was only after yellow fever was reported in Jackson, Miss., that wild panic prevailed in this and adjoining counties, depriving the people of their reason and due respect of the law. Even with the recollections of the disastrous events of 1878 in mind, there was no good reason for the insane fright that prevailed. I am not prepared to suggest adequate measures to prevent its recurrence in the future; but certainly some decided steps are necessary to guard against it.

About October 6th, there being no new cases in Jackson for some time, the guards were removed and quarantined persons were allowed to return. Inspectors on trains were retained until quarantine was raised in Jackson. During the existence of the quarantine, the health was remarkably good, and, I am pleased to report, has continued so during the year. As I stated, there has been no severe epidemic of any kind, though cases of mumps, typhoid fever, whooping cough and scarlatina have occurred, in addition to our usual endemic fevers, though the malarial fevers, in my opinion, become less frequent yearly. Until the month of August, fevers of any kind were rare, and during the months of August and September, they were less common than ordinary. One of our prominent druggists assured me that he had never known the demand for quinine so small.

No case of small-pox, yellow fever, measles, cerebro-spinal

meningitis or diphtheria, has come to my knowledge. While there was no serious epidemic, there was an eruptive affection during the summer which was quite common among children and to some extent among adults, and sometimes proved to be quite intractable. It was a bilious affection, and my diagnosis of it was Pemphigus, though I am not very familiar with the disease. The cases scarlatina I could only deem sporadic, as it was confined to two or three families, and I do not think strict measures were taken in every case to prevent its spread. The history of the family I attended I have already reported to you, and I consider worthy of record, I was first called on February 11th to a young girl, white, about 15 years old, and found she had sore throat and headache. The fauces were very red, and I considered so characteristic that I told the mother that if she had had any reason to think she had been exposed I would suspect scarlet fever. This alarmed her, but, as I could discover no eruption, I told her I would defer my positive opinion until I called in the morning. She said to the best of her knowledge she could not have been exposed. The next day there was no longer room for doubt, the eruption was distinct upon her chest, and and was appearing upon her arms. As soon as I pronounced it scarlet fever, the grandmother of the young lady removed the three other children of the family to her home, and absolutely no communication was allowed by persons, papers or clothing. As the mother of the patient did not keep a servant, an older daughter remained at home to assist her mother, and her husband also remained. On February 13th, in the morning the older daughter, aged about nineteen, complained of sore throat, but was up attending to her duties. By night she had high fever, and the next morning the eruption had begun to appear. It is needless to recapitulate the symptoms—suffice to say they both had severe typical cases of scarlet fever, but recovered with no unpleasant sequelæ save the falling of the hair. As soon as their condition permitted, disinfectants were used during their illness—sanitary measures were adopted in accordance with the "Regulations of the Board," a copy of which I furnished the family, and there was no communication with any one until after disquamation was completed. The parents co-operated with me in carrying out sanitary measures, and it was not until March 31st that I gave permission to bring the other children home, and they gladly obeyed the summons, for they are an affectionate family.

On April 1st, I was asked to see another young lady, one of those who had left home. As soon as I saw her, I told her mother she had the same disease. You can imagine her con-

sternation to think that after their herculean efforts, and the ordeal through which they had just passed, they might have the same trial to endure. She told she was complaining of sore throat the day she left home, but, as it was slight, and she was subject to sore throat, she paid little attention to it. It proved to be a typical case, but of lighter form than those of the others, and none of the others took the disease unless a slight sore throat of which the mother complained might have been from the same influence. My opinion is that the last patient did not contract the disease after her return, but before she left, and that it was dormant in her system. Whilst the infection of scarlet fever clings to clothing a long time, in my opinion it is the least contagious of the diseases considered of a contagious character. I have repeatedly treated an isolated case in a family where there were other children constant in contact with it; and where no precaution was taken and no proper tactics used, and no other case occurred. During the month of September there were two cases in a white family in another part of the town; about the time my cases occurred, a doctor reported the case of a negro child some miles in the country.

The past winter was unusually mild, the thermometer only once or twice indicating as low as 29° F.; nor has the heat during the past summer at any time been very intense. In June or July we had frequent showers, but we are suffering just now from a drought.

Sometime in the early part of the year a system of waterworks and sewerages was begun in Natchez. There is an old ordinance of the city which prohibits digging or turning up the earth in any form from either June or July to November. As the water pipes were not all laid by the beginning of the prohibited time, a petition was circulated to extend the time for 15 days. Nearly all the physicians signed. I did not hesitate, for I have never seen the necessity for being so rigid except under special circumstances. I do not know where the idea originated, unless after turning up the earth on some particular occasion, it was was followed by unusual sickness. "Post hoc, propter hoc." There has been less sickness than usual this season, which is at least negative proof against the theory. Our soil in Natchez is light and loamy, and the drainage excellent. By the end of this year the whole system will in all probability be completed, and will no doubt add to the healthfulness of our healthy city.

It is the same old tale in regard to the county jail. There is no doubt that it is badly constructed in a sanitary point of view, and the only remedy I can suggest is that the Board of Supervisors build a new one. They, too, are convinced of the necessity, but do not feel able just yet. It is kept as clean

as circumstances admit, and is in a not very unhealthy condition, as I have had but one call there this year. There are about six lunatics confined there, which is certainly deplorable, as some of them might be restored. Our efficient sheriff uses his best efforts to have them removed to the asylum, but the report is "no room."

CHICKASAW COUNTY.

REPORT OF DR. J. H. MURFEE, CHIEF HEALTH OFFICER.

I submit herewith my annual report of this county as health officer.

This county has some twenty thousand inhabitants. They are about equally divided as to color.

The death rate for the past year has not exceeded that of other years, which is about seventeen per thousand inhabitants. The causes of death has been from such diseases as we usually have in this part of the State, viz: malaric, typhoid fever, pneumonia, etc., and old age.

We have suffered no epidemic, and have had only a few sporadic cases of whooping-cough, diphtheria and typhoid fever. There has been very little sickness in the schools.

The month of June, July and August were unusually wet; but was not accompanied with extra amount of sickness, and was followed by some malaria in the months of September and October, and perhaps more than an average number of cases during some months of previous years. The winter months of this year have been unusually mild and pleasant, and accompanied with good health to the people.

Our slaughter houses and butcher stalls are in sanitary condition. There have been no accidents from coal oil reported to me during the year. A citizen of the county suffered a serious injury to himself from dynamite to kill fish in a lake. The damage resulted in the loss of one eye and one arm.

The school-houses, jails, prisons and poor-houses are in sanitary condition, except the prison for county near Houston, which I think is too small for good health.

I am not able to give number of births, deaths, still-born and illegitimate, as no record is kept of such.

COPIAH COUNTY.

REPORT OF DR. A. B. PITTS, CHIEF HEALTH OFFICER.

In submitting my report I beg to state that it is very incomplete for the reason that I was not supplied with a mem-

orandum indicating the subjects to be reported until a few days ago, when it was too late to secure the co-operation of the physicians throughout the county, upon whom I would have to depend for much of the information asked for. I think the character of diseases which have prevailed during the past year has been about the same as previous years, viz: malarial fever, dysentery, catarrhs, pneumonia, etc. The amount of sickness has been probably less than the average, with fewer deaths. The results in this regard have been contrary to what we would have expected. When we consider the excessive rainfall of early summer, followed by an almost unprecedented dry season, the number of malarial fevers, and especially typhoid fever has been decidedly less than usual in most parts of the country. Physician to the poor-house reports sanitary condition good; about 18 inmates during the year. Some 33 cases of sickness, malarial fevers, 18; dysentery, 15; deaths, 3; rheumatism, 1; syphilis, 1; gangreen, 1. Jail physician reports same in good condition and properly ventilated and heated. He has been called to treat but 3 cases during the year. Epilepsy, 2; bronchitis, 1. (I think it would be well to note the number of epileptics among the confined criminals.)

I see no way to make these reports useful and instructive, unless every physician was compelled by law to keep a record of births, deaths, cause of death, etc., coming under his observation, and report same annually to the Chief Health officer of his county. The health officer could then induce him to make note of many other important facts bearing on the subject of sanitation. Require him to do this and exempt him from the payment of a privilege tax.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

REPORT OF DR. J. A. MEAD, CHIEF HEALTH OFFICER.

In compliance with duty I have the honor to submit the following report of Health Officer of Hancock county for the year ending September 30, 1889.

This county has been free from contagious diseases with the exception of whooping-cough and mumps. Malarial and continued fevers prevailed to a limited extent during the fall of 1888. A continued fever (typhoid type) prevailed on Pearl river near the Northeastern Railroad during December and January; several fatal cases reported; inspection of the localities failed to give satisfactory evidence of a local cause. Whooping-cough disappeared early in the present year. Mumps continued until June. Less than the usual

number of cases of diarrhœal diseases and dysentery during the spring and early summer months. The usual average of cases of pneumonia and bronchial diseases during the spring. The usual average of cases of intermittent and remittent fevers for July, August and September. Desiring as complete a report of vital statistics as possible, early in October. I furnished every registered physician in the county postals printed in form for monthly reports. Have received reports (covering more than three-fourths of the population of the county) of 45 deaths; estimating total population at 7,500, gives an estimated death rate of 8 per thousand. Principal causes of death pneumonia seven (7), phthisis five (5), typho-malarial fever four (4.)

Annual summary of meteorological observations made at Pearlington, Hancock county, Miss., for the year ending September 30th, 1889:

	Temperature.				Weather.				Prevailing Winds.
	Mean	Max.	Min.	Rainfall in inches & tenths.	Clear	Fair	Rainy	Cloudy	
1888.									
October...	68.6	82	51	No rain gauge.	10	13	7	1	n. w. and s. e
November.	60.0	80	38		12	5	9	4	e. and n. e.
December.	51.3	66	30		16	3	8	4	n. w. and n. e.
1889.									
January ..	51.3	70	34	6.20	14	1	12	4	All points.
February..	52.2	72	31	3.24	10	3	10	5	n. e. and s. e.
March	59.1	77	41	6.05	14	6	6	5	w. and n. w.
April.....	69.8	85	53	2.23	10	13	6	1	s. w. and s.
May.....	77.6	88	55	1.36	10	14	6	1	s. and s. w.
June.....	75.4	93	58	4.82	3	11	16	—	s. and s. e.
July.....	83.0	94	73	6.14	4	4	21	2	s. w. and w.
August ...	80.5	91	71	9.14	2	8	17	4	s. w. and s. e.
September.	76.5	91	59	3.64	13	4	11	2	s. w. and s. e.
Total ..				43.42	118	85	129	33	

AVERAGE.—Mean temperature, 66.7; maximum, 82.41; minimum, 49.5.

The county poor-house is in a fair sanitary condition. Number of inmates, seven (7), all aged; total deaths for the year, three (3); reported cause, old age.

Have examined the jail, found same in a good sanitary condition; forty-seven (47) prisoners were confined dur-

ing the year; average time of confinement, sixteen (16) days; one prisoner (sick before confinement) died; cause, typho-malarial fever. No register of births being kept, either by county or city officials, and 30 per cent. of cases being treated by midwives (unregistered), am unable to report reliable statistics regarding the same.

No epidemic diseases among animals reported. No reports of accidents from kerosene or other illuminating oils. Am pleased to report that the repeal of the law of 1877, regarding County Boards of Health, and transferring charge of quarantine affairs to the State Board of Health, gives general satisfaction.

HOLMES COUNTY.

REPORT OF DR. R. B. CARSON, CHIEF HEALTH OFFICER.

In order to make my annual report as Chief Health Officer of Holmes county, Miss., as complete as possible, I addressed circulars to the physicians located and practicing medicine in this county for information in regard to the classes of diseases that prevailed in their respective neighborhoods. I received answers from five different precincts—Tchula, Ebenezer, Richland, Goodman, West and Durant. I feel under obligations to these physicians for their promptness in answering my questions—Drs. Dabney, Lucas, Tackett, Hicks, Brumby, Stone, Rodgers and Howard.

The population of this county is now believed to be about 35,000; 113 deaths have been reported from the precincts mentioned, but as there are other large neighborhoods from which I have heard nothing, I would infer that the deaths of the county would probably reach 500.

There was about an average amount of sickness, and the death rate compares favorably with previous years.

There were no special diseases or causes of death prevalent during the year.

Some dysentery is reported from the Goodman territory with some mortality.

Pernicious malarial diseases seem not to have been so prevalent and fatal this year.

There were three cases of malarial hemæturia in the Durant neighborhood, one of which died, and one case of diphtheria also died; one case of tetanus reported from Richland and several cases of dysentery from Goodman; four cases of diphtheria were reported from West, all recovered.

August and September were the months attended with the greatest mortality. November and December with least.

Measles and mumps prevailed in many districts of the county during the spring and summer months.

Our county has been free from yellow fever, small-pox and cholera during the past year.

Measles and mumps were conspicuously spread in the Durant Public School, at one time nearly breaking up the school for want of attendance.

Charbon and hog cholera have prevailed to some extent but with less mortality than usual.

There have been no accidents reported from kerosene oil, petroleum, gasoline or other product of petroleum during the year.

As a rule the slaughter houses, market houses and butcher stalls are kept in a very unsanitary condition in this county. It occurs to me that some special legislation looking to an improvement in this line of business would be a sanitary desideratum.

The theater and public halls found in Goodman, Durant and Lexington are not considered safe, have too little ventilation and very inferior fire escapes.

The school-houses as a rule are in good sanitary condition. Some few schools are too crowded with pupils, the capacity of the house too small for the number of students. They are usually clean, well heated and lighted.

The jail and poor-house are kept in a healthy and cleanly condition.

Report has been recently made to me of an unsanitary condition existing along Tchula Lake caused by the killing of fish in that stream. Suitable steps will be taken to stop it.

JASPER COUNTY.

REPORT OF DR. B. F. TRAVIS, CHIEF HEALTH OFFICER.

I submit the following as my annual report. I would estimate the number of inhabitants of our county (Jasper), to be about 12,000 or 14,000. As regards the number of deaths, will say that will have to approximate and would estimate the deaths at about one hundred during the entire year, probably less, as we have had no epidemic of any character. I think the amount of sickness this year about the same as previous. But in different localities; for instance in our little town last year we had a good many cases of typhoid fever, and this year we have not had a case, but out

in the country in some localities, there has been more sickness than last year. The death rate has been about the same as the average with other years. We have had no diseases or causes of death that were more prevalent than previous years. We have had less diphtheria and dysentery than previous years, hence a less death rate from these causes. We have also had less typhoid fever than the past year. We have had no disease causing a greater death rate than previous years. In fact I believe we have had less, but why I can't say. Our seasons have been quite favorable; this may perhaps be the cause. We have had no special high rate of mortality in any month during the past year. I believe the months of March, April and May were attended with the lowest rate of mortality than any other months during the past year. We have had none of the following diseases mentioned in No. 16: yellow fever, small-pox, cholera, scarlet fever, measles, cerebro-spinal meningitis. We have had whooping-cough and some few cases of diphtheria, but don't know how many cases. Our public schools have spread none of the diseases except whooping-cough. We have had no diseases among our animals during the past year, nor any accidents from the use of kerosine oil, petroleum, etc. We have no slaughter-houses or butcher stalls in our county.

Our water for drinking and other purposes is obtained from wells and springs and is pure.

Do not think we have had any diseases contracted from animals or impure milk.

We have no theatres, or public halls, in our county. The school houses in our county are in a good sanitary condition, and sufficiently ventilated and heated.

The county jail, I don't think, is in good sanitary condition. It is neither heated, nor sufficiently ventilated, and poorly lighted. We have had but few prisoners in the county jail. No sickness of any consequence. This, probably, can be accounted for in this way: We have had no prisoner in jail who has had to remain there any length of time.

Our poor house is in good sanitary condition. It is out in the country. We have had about one dozen inmates during the year. No cases of sickness of any importance—strictly chronics.

It would be impossible to furnish a correct list of the births and deaths. First, it is impossible to get a report from all the physicians in the county, and, as you know, there are a great many births where no physician at all is present—and some deaths; but the latter could be very easily approximated, if I could get a report from the physicians in the county. I suggested to you once that each physician be

furnished with a form-book for reports, something like the one sent out by the Superintendent of the Census. But this would probably incur too great an expense.

I believe I have embodied everything in my report that is of any interest.

LEE COUNTY.

REPORT OF DR. J. M. HOYLE, CHIEF HEALTH OFFICER.

I have the honor to transmit this, my report, for 1889:

There was more sickness in Lee county this year than for several years—fevers of a malarial type, lasting from ten to thirty days, sometimes assuming a typhoid form. Treatment seemed to have but little effect in shortening their duration, but it was not more fatal than usual. This fever was confined to no particular localities, but prevailed on hill and in valleys. No other diseases prevailed here. I can give no cause for unusual prevalence of fevers, unless it be excessive wet season.

No data kept in this county of births or deaths.

No suggestion or recommendation to make as to our sanitary measures.

LOWNDES COUNTY.

REPORT OF DR. B. A. VAUGHAN, CHIEF HEALTH OFFICER.

In my last annual report, I called attention to a report made to the Board of Supervisors of this county, looking to the saving of life, and that they took that report under consideration. The year has elapsed and no action has been taken, which, with the general disregard paid to the law requiring the report to Health Officers of contagious or infectious diseases, is but little encouragement to your Health Officer's best endeavors to promote health.

Measles, chicken pox and whooping-cough staid with us to the exhaustion of material. The mortality from these maladies was exceptionally small.

In the winter and spring we had an epidemic of a new disease, chiefly catarrrhal, the throat in nearly every case being attacked in some form; rheumatic neuralgia was also a constant attendant. Very many of these cases were of long duration, but, so far as I can learn, ended in every instance in recovery. I think the epidemic must have been similar to the new disease Dr. Geiler, of Philadelphia, reported to the American Medical Association as "It."

Smallpox was introduced here from Anniston, Ala., on the 29th of July. Mr. Herring, the conductor of the train which brought the case, was kind enough to wire the city of his suspicions. I, with the mayor of the city, met the train on its arrival here, examined the passenger, and pronounced it smallpox. She was taken from the train to the city pest-house and there treated, the car purified, and Dr. Johnston, Secretary of the State Board of Health, notified; fresh vaccination was offered by the city to the people. The patient was discharged in about six weeks. No other case has occurred.

Rainfall was in excess during the year 1889, but the people of the county generally have been healthful until about the last days of August, when intermittent fevers begun to develop, and which prevailed during most of September in all parts of the county, and in some localities of a pernicious type.

The public buildings of the county are as last reported, except as to the I. I. & College and the Franklin Academy, of which I make special report. The public school buildings of the county have been repaired pretty generally, the board of supervisors having made appropriations for repair.

The public roads are receiving more attention than heretofore, and the work on them is more of a permenant character; so exposure in their travel grows less.

The mean temperature for the year has been lower than for many years.

The death rate cannot be approximated with any degree of accuracy; the same may be said of births; no record of either is made in any part of the county.

FRANKLIN ACADEMY.

The public school of Columbus. As I said in my last annual report, there was being erected a suitable and substantial school building; this building is now in occupancy, the main part of it having been finished and furnished. The building and furniture is well suited for school purposes, and will be an ornament when the proposed wings are added.

I regret to report, all the conditions of good sanitation, and hygeine were not considered in the erection of this school building; a notable deficiency in the building itself, as to the proper means of heating it, is patent: flues for stove pipes only are constructed, so that stoves only can be used for heating the rooms, and as such means of heating can hardly be managed with sanitary excellence, this failure in building is to be regretted.

Another, and grave error of structure, is the absence of water closets in the building: Water is introduced into the

building for use in a few fixed washstands, but there are no water closets; in their absence, outdoor structures, some 80 or 90 yards away, are expected to be used; when to reach them this distance has to be traveled through an open, uncovered and unsheltered lot, exposed to view from the streets as well as from the school building. This oversight, unless soon corrected, must cause impairment of health to some of the four or five hundred pupils in attendance, many of whom are nearly grown.

With a good system for heating, water closets and fire escapes, the public school of Columbus is an institution in which the city and State can take pride.

THE INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE AND COLLEGE.

Through the courtesey of the President of the College, the report of the matron of all the sick during the term was given me for official inspection. It gives me satisfaction to report that only two cases of severe illness occured; one of rheumatism, the other erysipelas. A remarkable health exhibit, when you consider the fact that the pupils are assembled from all sections of the State, which as regards some of the localities, amounts to an actual change of climate.

Headaches are frequently reported, and are pretty generally distributed in each month of the session. I anticipate a marked improvement in this particular by reason of the complete remodeling of the sanitation of the buildings. President Cocke, guided by intelligent and accurate information as to the needs of sanitation, has, with the assistance of an expert sanitary engineer, so remodeled the plumbing and sewerage that it is now absolutely free from the contingency of a mishap even. This work is so very admirably planned and executed, that every part of it is open to inspection, and supervision, every day or hour. All the "wastes" from the whole College buildings is cared for by a system of pipes all outside of the buildings, with the exception of one iron pipe (with vetreous lining) which passes beneath the floor of the laundry, a necessity; but so carefuly engineered that danger of accident to the sanitation of the buildings from this cause, is absolutely "nil."

I find President Cocke as keenly alive to the necessities of hygiene, as he is intelligently practical in sanitation, and are confident that health, comfort and reasonable pleasurable recreation will be associated with the wide scope of College duties, which he so kindly enforces with the aid of a supporting faculty.

While looking at some of the details of the sanitary work recently finished, an incident occurred, which gave me infor-

mation that the Board of Trustees had empowered the President, to have additional needed work done as to both grounds and buildings, the most important of which is the construction of water works, to supply the needs of the College with a pure water, exclusively under its own management. The incident was this: We were standing by one of the "man-holes," to watch the flush which is made automatically every 10 or 12 minutes. The flush not coming on in time, Professor Cocke, on looking at his watch, explained that this was the time of day the Georgia Pacific Railway Company used the water and as the College supply was from the same city main, and the railway company being on a much lower level, the College supply of water was somewhat interrupted by the lowering of pressure, and so the flush was at times interrupted; I appreciating that this interruption of water supply might at some time be felt in the steam boilers, feel like the State is to be congratulated that the President has the authority and will soon provide a water supply free from all contingencies of control not their own.

A grant of power to the President, which is purely in the direction of hygiene, I think should be given, so as to exclude from admittance into the College, all applicants who have the misfortune to labor under that dread destroyor of human life, phthisis. This I think will be conceded as right and proper, when the communicability of the disease was generally admitted by the medical profession as a truth, is presented to the Board of Trustees, or by the State Board of Health recommended to them.

COLUMBUS, MISS., October 1, 1889.

MADISON COUNTY.

REPORT OF DR. C. S. PRIESTLY, CHIEF HEALTH OFFICER.

I herewith submit my report as health officer for Madison county for year ending December 1, 1889.

In making up a report I am compelled for want of authentic information to omit many important things that should be known. Our physicians keep no vital mortuary statistics, though urged to do so. Hence any estimate of births or deaths would be speculative. In addition to no records on the part of physicians, a great many white, and nine-tenths of the colored people have no physicians, have no obstetrical cases, relying on *midwives* and *grannies*, so called, only calling in a physician when complications compel them;

and they do but little more, in many cases for their sick. Many dying, as is attested by new made graves all over the county, who never had a dose of medicine, or the attention even of an intelligent layman. Superstition and ignorance hold full sway. And "those whom the Lord wills" are bound to die. This is the only reason ever advanced, and their only plea as an excuse for cruel neglect.

The population of this county according to the census of 1880 was twenty-seven thousand. Many negroes have left and their places supplied by whites; so I suppose the above would still be about the number here. The amount of sickness compared with previous years, was much increased. I would suppose by thirty per cent. The rate of mortality so far as I have knowledge, I think less, compared to number of cases. There were a few children who died of whooping-cough, complicated. These, with dysentery, entoro-callitis and congestive fevers furnishing the major part of fatal diseases. Our county has been perfectly free from all infectious or contagious diseases; not a single case of yellow fever, small-pox, scarlet fever, tyhoid fever, cholera or diphtheria occurring to my knowledge. A few cases of measles, with almost an epidemic of whooping-cough prevailed during the months of July, August and September. Throughout the whole year malarial diseases have prevailed to an unusual degree, occurring in many cases, assuming the hemorrhagic and congestive type. I know of no cause for the widespread increase in cases, unless it can be attributed to the extreme mildness of our last winter. During the spring and fall to the present time, I have found more dysentery than is usual. Catarrhal fevers accompanied in many cases with tonsillitis, and ulcerated sore throats, have prevailed in unusual severity for the months of October and November. The sore throat often attended with a bright scarlet diffused rash, resembling scarlet fever, lasting only a few hours or days, leaving to desquamation or sequelæ. Our water supply is mainly from undger-ground cisterns, some few springs, and many use well water. I have not heard of or known from observation, any sicknesss attributable to the water supply, and the water as a whole is good. People in the towns and surrounding country have been urged at proper times to the importance of cleanliness and have I think as a rule enforced all sanitary measures to the best of their knowledge.

I have made repeated visits to our market houses, slaughter pens, etc., and all are now and have been kept in the best sanitary condition.

We have in Canton only one public hall, used for theatres, etc. It is a two-story brick structure, with one large stairway which is the only means of ingress or egress to the hall

proper, and in consequence the only means of escape from fire. Ventilated by windows on end and one side only. Our school houses are well ventilated, heated and lighted, and strict sanitary measures enforced. Our county jail is kept in a strictly sanitary condition, disinfectants, white-wash, etc., used often and freely, the food plenty, substantial and well prepared. A large stove in the center of the building is ample for heat. The ventilation can be greatly improved by additional opening overhead, and windows being lowered from above. There have been since January 1, 1889, to December 1, 1889, one hundred and thirty-nine prisoners. This includes all commitments, for major and minor offices. Six of these have been there for more than twelve months, and all would come under the head of lunatics, varying in degree from slight dementia to raving maniacs. It would seem that something should be done for the relief of this class of unfortunates. The cry comes that our asylums are full and our jail will soon be unless relief comes. They are confined like criminals, and have not even a yard in which to recreate; this makes matters worse, and with no diversion or outdoor exercise, treatment is almost nil in effect.

Number of cases of sickness not including lunatics, 16
Number of deaths,..... 2

Both of these were demented, one dying from tertiary syphilis, the other from self-imposed starvation. Our poor-house is truly appropriately named; it is situated in the extreme eastern portion of the county and wholly inaccesible. It consists of an old farm house of six rooms, and five cabins surrounding, and to use the words of its keeper, ventilated to an access. Dr. Shelby, an educated physician and a refined gentleman, administers to the unfortunates, assisted by Mr. Hart; they report the sanitary condition as good as the occupants can be made to keep it, and under their supervision have it disinfected and cleaned often.

Total number ot occupants for the year 1889, twenty-three; of this number, three were whites. Two whites are dead, one from heart-disease, one general debility. Leaving one white now. Four colored have died, two from syphilis, two heart disease. One discharged as able to earn his living. Of those remaining, four are blind, one idiot, one dropsy, supposed from heart disease. The other occupants being old and indigent. The following meteorological conditions was furnished me by Dr. G. W. Smith-Vaniz of our county:

Average rainfall for 7 years.....51.52
Average rainfall for 1889 to date.....42.98

Deficit, ... 8.54

Average for January (omitting fractions)	1888	5.13
	1889	4.21
		5.49
Average for February	1889	69
		4.86
Average for March	1889	4.96
	1888	4.27
Average for April	1889	5.11
		3.24
Average for May	1889	70
		5.31
Average for June	1889	7.04
		3.62
Average for July, 1888 and 1889		3.03
		3.85
Average for August, 1888 and 1889		3.12
		3.25
Average for September, 1888 and 1889		81
		3.25
Average for October, 1888 and 1889		28
		3.42
Average for November, 1888 and 1889		3.03
Average for December, 1888 and 1889		

Rainfall in June 1888	5.89	Rained on 13 days.
Rainfall in June 1889	7.04	Rained on 12 days.
Rainfall in July 1888	4.88	Rained on 5 days.
Rainfall in July 1889	3.03	Rained on 13 days.
Rainfall in August 1888	6.70	Rained on 11 days.
Rainfall in August 1889	3.12	Rained on 8 days.
Rainfall in September 1888	3.13	Rained on 5 days.
Rainfall in September 1889	81	Rained on 6 days.

Temperature in June, 1889, compared to 1888, apparently normal. Temperature lower in July and August, 1889, compared with 1888. September temperature higher for 1889 than for 1888.

I am well aware of the fact that this report is deficient in many respects, but it has been hurriedly made at a time when my professional engagements were numerous. With this excuse, I promise to be more accurate in the future.

MONROE COUNTY.

REPORT OF DR. J. M. GREENE, CHIEF HEALTH OFFICER.

From October, 1887, to April 1, 1889, this county has given a very fair sanitary record. There has obtained, in localities, some prevalence of typhoid and typho-malarial fevers, measles, whooping cough and catarrhal dysentery, but at no time an epidemic of any kind.

The appearance of yellow fever in contiguous States during the summer and autumn of 1888 called forth the necessary vigilance and preventive measures against its invasion. These were maintained in a temperate, discreet and efficient way until the outbreak of the fever at Jackson, Miss., in September, when wild panic obtained mastery, and subordinated everything to its implacable demands. Every hamlet, village, town and city became "a law unto itself," and systematic and rational quarantine became an impossibility.

Confident of the ability of the health officers at Jackson to suppress the scourge there, effort was made here to allay excitement and restore reasonable system, but for some time without avail. As a consequence there was much needless disturbance of traffic and travel, and unnecessary expenditure of municipal and county funds.

The good results of the efficient and masterly work at Jackson during this crisis amply sustains the wisdom and justice of Mississippi's health laws.

During the period embraced in this report the sanitary condition of our poor house, prisons and public schools has been maintained at good standard, and the death rate of the county has been a minimum one.

In April, 1889, the writer was succeeded in this office by Wm. M. Paine, M. D.

NEWTON COUNTY.

REPORT OF DR. A. J. PENNINGTON, CHIEF HEALTH OFFICER.

In making my annual report I will have to do so from general information, and not from statistics, as we have none.

Number of inhabitants, 16,000; deaths, 75.

It has been remarkably healthy for the last year. I think from the best information that we had more deaths from dysentery than from any other disease. We have had none of the following diseases in our county the last year, viz: Yellow fever, small pox, cholera, scarlet fever, measles, cerebro-spinal meningetis. There may have been a few cases of diphtheria. Whooping cough has been prevalent all through the county, and many cases were caused from attendance on the public schools.

No accident from the use of kerosine, petroleum or gasoline of a serious nature.

The school-houses are in a condition to afford reasonable comfort. There is some improvement in this respect.

The county jail is in a good condition. There were twelve prisoners confined in the county jail during the last year and no sickness or deaths.

The poor-house is in a good condition, and there were five inmates during the past year and no sickness, except that peculiar to old age and general debility, and but one death.

There were in the county:

Births, white	500
Births, black	250
Still-born	25
Illegitimate, white	3
" black	50

The absence of yellow fever and other infectious diseases in this county the past year should encourage us to maintain our quarantine regulations, for to relax because of the absence of diseases would be suicidal to our best interests.

NOXUBEE COUNTY.

BY DR. H. A. MINOR, CHIEF HEALTH OFFICER.

As chief health officer of Noxubee county, I have to report that we have a population of about 30,000, of whom only about 6,000 are whites. We have had no contagious or infectious disease to prevail in our county this year except measles and whooping cough, from which there were very few deaths. We have had no endemic or epidemic disease to prevail except the various forms of malarial diseases. These have prevailed to a greater extent than for many years. We had few cases of the most malignant forms of this disease, but a great many cases were of a typhoid type —continuing for weeks—but usually recovering at last. I do not think the mortality unusually high.

I attribute this unusual prevalence of this form of disease

to the long continued rains of the spring and early summer, and the consequent rank vegetation—followed by the hot dry weather of summer—the result being heat, moisture and decaying vegetable matter (in low lands).

Measles, whooping-cough and scabies were disseminated widely by attendance upon the public schools; but little mortality resulted. There has been an unusual number of cases of rabies among dogs here, and many valuable cows, hogs and fowls have been bitten. Quite a number of these contracted the disease and died; but no human being has been bitten, so far as I know. No other unusual disease has prevailed among our domestic animals, and there has been no case in which a human being has come to his death by a disease contracted from an animal. No accidents from petroleum or its products have occurred. Our slaughter pens, butcher shops, etc., are all pretty well kept. Our jail and poor-house are fairly well kept, as things go here, but are unsanitary, *very!* They need properly constructed water-closets, systematic means for heating in winter, and for keeping cool in summer, and for perfect ventilation at all times. They reek with vile odors. There have been twenty-five inmates in our poor-house, of whom seven have died. Two died of phthisis; don't know of what the others died. There have been eighty-two persons confined in our jail, of whom three have died. Don't know of what diseases.

The main causes of disease here are, in the order of their importance, lack of drainage, bad water, bad ventilation of homes. Eliminate diseases of a malarial origin, and we would have one of the most healthful counties in the world. But even our white people are ignorant of, or indifferent to the commonest laws of health. I have striven to awaken my people to the importance of sanitation; have written articles in our county papers, and have talked and talked to them on this subject; but to little purpose. They yet will build a home at the "head of a hollow," right where the prevailing winds will blow the concentrated poison right into their doors; they will drink sipe water from a bluff spring that is warranted to produce a chill in two hours; or from a spring under a hill, on the top of which they have located a cow-pen or a horse-lot, and then grieve over the "strange providence of God" that takes from them a child or a wife. If white people do thus, what may we expect the negro to do? Why they are not decimated yearly, is an unsolved problem. What can be done to remedy this sad state of affairs? We must educate our people up to a proper appreciation of the advantages of the observance of the laws of hygiene; must show them that the observance of these laws means longer life, greater freedom from ill health, from "ague cakes,"

"congestive chills," and "yellow chills;" that instead, they will have red cheeks, cheerful minds, and safety from accustomed ills. We must have laws for the registration of vital statistics, and then have these laws rigidly executed. The doctors must be thoroughly awakened as to their duty. The midwives must be made to undergo examination as to their fitness, *morally* as well as intellectually, and then we will not have so many cases of infanticide, and of children born nobody knows where or when. Then cannot a law or set of laws be passed to hinder the destruction of many lives, and the depletion of innumerable pocket-books, by the nefarious vendors of patent nostrums?

OKTIBBEHA COUNTY.

REPORT OF DR. W. N. AMES, CHIEF HEALTH OFFICER.

Population of Oktibbeha, according to last census, was 17,000, —— white and —— negro. Immigration into the county of Northern people for permanent citizenship, forms a very small per cent. of total population. I know of no method of getting at the number of the white people of this county. A large number of the negroes have gone to the Yazoo and Mississippi rivers bottom during the last few months; perhaps 10 per cent. of the whole number have gone.

On the first of November I forwarded by mail a circular letter, which I had prepared, to each physician practicing in the county, requesting them to furnish me with a list of deaths, births and various other questions, answers to which would have been of great importance in the way of making a health report for the present year. Only three replies were received. If I am permitted to guess the number of deaths, I would estimate the number at about fifty for all classes. Notwithstanding we have had an increase of sickness, compared with the last few years, the mortality has not been very great. The total amount of sickness wae about one-third greater than last year, and the death rats about on an average with former years.

Malarial diseases were more than usually prevalent but not assuming a very serious form or type. However, I know of several cases of the algid form of congestive intermittent that occurred early in September.

There was not a single case of malarial hæmaturia during the year in the county. There were quite a number of cases of typho-malarial fever, as the disease is often called, an adynamic or typhoid state following neglected or badly treated remittent fever. Although many of these cases were

protracted and patients very ill, yet the fatality was not great.

There were more deaths from malarial diseases than from all other causes.

The probable cause of the unusual prevalence of malaria was excessive amount of rain in the months of June, July and a part of August, followed by the usual heat of August and September. The greatest number of malarial diseases occurred in August and September.

Bowel diseases, such as dysentery, diarrhœa and cholera infantum were not as frequently met with as usual in the spring and summer.

The mortality from all causes was less in the months of April, May and June, and greatest in the months of July, August and September.

TABULATED STATEMENT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION AT THE A. & M. COLLEGE, MISS.

	Temperature—Degs.—F.							Rainfall.	
	Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.	Monthly mean.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Inches.	Rainy days
January	51.3	40.9	45	65	18	22	28	6.17	7
February	54.9	36.9	45.9	80	16	15	7	2.47	6
March	66	44.4	54.9	81	30	30	9	4 63	6
April	77.7	51.6	64.9	85	11 17	37	6	4.18	6
May	82.7	55.8	62.9	91	23	40	30	1.55	2
June	86.4	65.7	74.7	93	17	43	1	7.29	11
July	90.1	72.9	80.2	97	18 10	61	4 15	7.72	16
August	89.2	66	77.6	94	15	59	16	4.03	5
September	83.5	60.7	72.6	93	15	43	27	1.24	6
October	74.4	50	62	86	11	34	7	0.7	2
November	58.8	40.9	49.8	79	1	24	28	4.18	9

No cases of typhoid fever, yellow fever, small pox, cholera, scarlet fever and cerebro-spinal meningitis. Only two cases of diphtheria reported. One case was that of a little girl visiting New Orleans in February, who returned home about the last of the month with diphtheria contracted in New Orleans. I treated the case myself and enforced

all the directions usually observed for the prevention of the spread of the disease, such as isolating the case, disinfecting discharges, wearing apparel, bedding, etc. The child recovered. The other case was in the practice of Dr. I. W. Barron, of Sturgis; no history.

There was an epidemic of measles in March, confined to a small territory in the northern part of the county, reported by Dr. W. W. Nash. Number of cases and deaths not reported.

Attendance on the public schools in the same locality, as reported by Dr. Nash, caused the spread of measles, whooping-cough and mumps. I have no information that this occurred at any other point in the county.

There has been a perfect exemption from diseases of a contagious nature among domestic animals. No disease caused by the use of impure milk or from animals as far as known.

As far as I know there exists no unsanitary condition in the county, except perhaps the want of proper drainage in creek bottoms and low lands in general.

Drinking water and water for culinary use is obtained from springs and wells in the hills and valleys of the western portion of the county which is pure and healthy, and that in use in the eastern section of the county comes from cisterns—reservoirs excavated in the soft lime rock which form a substratum of the prairie belt, of which this county constitutes a part. This water is considered wholesome. These cisterns are filled with rain water in the winter—enough to supply a family for one year. The lime rock, in which these cisterns are made, contains about 25 per cent. carbonate of lime. The water in wells and cisterns that sipe is more or less impregnated with lime.

There is but one public hall in Starkville used for theaters and operas—called "Watts' Opera Hall." This hall is badly ventilated, and is furnished with no fire-escapes. There is another hall at the A. & M. College, situated on the first floor of the building, well ventilated and heated.

The school houses are generally too well ventilated for comfort in winter, and are heated and lighted on an average with country school-houses in general.

The county jail has just been finished in a modern way, and is properly heated and lighted. Total number of prisoners for the year, 42. Only three cases of sickness. Two cases of malarial fever contracted before being admitted, and one case of colic. No deaths. Two lunatics were confined for a short time in jail.

Poor-house inmates two—both negroes—one has proplegia and the other syphilis. No deaths. Sanitary condition very good.

In my opinion there never will be a complete and accurate registration of vital and mortuary statistics made until a law is enacted that can be enforced, requiring every physician engaged in the practice of his profession, to make such reports monthly to proper authorities. Ordinarily the profession fail to take the necessary interest in matters of this kind.

PONTOTOC COUNTY.

REPORT OF DR. M. R. FONTAINE, CHIEF HEALTH OFFICER.

In compliance with instructions emanating from the State Board of Health I herewith submit my report, which though short, yet embraces, I think, everything of importance connected with the duties of my office.

Assuming the population of Pontotoc at the present time to be the same it was in 1880, which according to the census of that year was 14,000, would say, that the number of deaths during the past year was one or perhaps one and a half per cent., but of this cannot be postively certain, as no table of mortuary or vital statistics has been kept by the physicians of the county. The amount of sickness during the year has averaged about the same as that of previous years; in some localities greater, in others less.

The death rate has not been materially increased or diminished during the year. In the low flats and swampy lands of the county, the cases of dysentery and the deaths resulting therefrom, have been greatly in excess of those of former years. The only cause assignable for the greater number of cases, and, a priori, the increased mortality, was the existence in a greater and more intensified degree of those factors that are for the most part productive of this disease. During the months of May, June and July, the rainfall was considerably greater than that for the same months of many previous years. This was succeeded in the months of August and the early part of September by excessively hot weather, the thermometer in past showing a much higher range in the month of August than it had at the same period for eight or ten years previously. All the water in the Lagorna lakes and in fact most of the streams was completely evaporated during this and the succeeding month, September, and as a result the emanations from the decay of animal and vegetable matter is considered the chief, if not the exclusive factor in the production of the disease referred to. Many cases proved fatal, whilst others were amenable to treatment, and yielded readily to quinine and other antiperiodics.

The rate of mortality was considerably greater during the month of September, and less during the month of June than any other.

Of the diseases not usually occurring in this locality, I know of only six (6), and these were diphtheria and treated by myself. Three (3) cases occurred in this town in the families respectively of Mr. I. A. Carr and James N. Bell. The other three (3) cases occurred in the family of Mr. John Pope, five (5) miles southeast of Pontotoc. Of the six cases mentioned, only one died. No cases of yellow fever, small pox, cholera, scarlet fever, cerebro-spinal menengitis has occurred in this locality during present year. Have heard of no contagious disease being spread by attendance on the public schools.

During the months of October and November a large number of swine in the locality where dysentery prevailed in the months of August and September, died from what was diagnosed cerebro-spinal meningitis. Know of no accident from the use of kerosine or any product of petroleum. No unsanitary conditions exist at present—that I am aware of—either in the city or county of Pontotoc; and I deem it due mainly to this fact, that we have so far escaped the different epidemic and endemic diseases, that have at different periods so frightfully scourged other portions of the State. Water in the town of Pontotoc, for all purposes, is obtained for the most part from wells and cisterns, which is mostly freed from impurities, and considered healthy in the highest sense. I know of no case of sickness having occurred in the county resulting from animals or impure milk.

We have but one public hall in Pontotoc, City Hall, which is well ventilated, and provided with fire escapes. The different colleges and school-houses in city and county of Pontotoc, are constructed on strict rules of sanitation and hygienic, and in every way properly kept. After a careful examination of the county jail, am well convinced it is both imperfectly ventilated and heated, and so far as its sanitation is affected by want of proper heat and ventilation, it may be pronounced unsanitary. One window on either side of the room, closely grated, say 20x30 inches, is sufficient to ventilate a room 18x18 feet, and often containing from ten to fifteen prisoners. A small wood stove 8x10 inches is the only heating apparatus with which the jail is supplied. In consequence of the defect, referred to, the heat, combined with the putrescent emanations from the persons of filthy prisoners, renders the room unhealthy and disagreeable in the extreme in the summer, and dangerously uncomfortable in winter.

The poor-house has a healthful situation, is well kept and

its sanitary condition perfect. The total number of inmates during the past year were eighteen; of which number only two died.

TUNICA COUNTY.

REPORT OF DR. M. J. ALEXANDER, CHIEF HEALTH OFFICER.

The people of Tunica county generally were favored in the last twelve months with comparative good health.

A majority of physicians in the county report a slight decrease in the sickness of last year over previous year, say about 5 per cent., whilst one-third of the number of physicians have noticed a marked increase, especially during the months of June, July, August and September; this increase amounting in some 40 per cent., and one physician about 50 per cent. In my own practice, during the months of July, August and early part of September the excess amounted to over 75 per cent. over the same months of 1888. During that period malarial intoxication of severe type was prevalent among children, several deaths taking place from maglignant (congestive) malarial fever. One case of a white child (male), age seven years, was especially severe, the patient dying within three hours after beginning of rigor. Many cases among negro children between the age of two and five years came to my notice and were reported to me, which showed an increased "intensity" of malarial poisoning over the year preceding this. In the months of December, 1888, January, February, March and April, 1889, the sanitary condition of Tunica county was good, with the exception of bronchitis, caused by exposure. Pneumonia was met with only in rare instances, and none fatal. During the last mentioned five months, the decrease over winter and part of spring of 1887 and 1888 being about 10 per cent. No epidemic or infectious diseases were recorded in Tunica county this year.

The meteorological changes were in keeping with the seasons, excepting the winter months, which were unusually mild.

The death rate was about the same as the previous twelve months.

Intemperance is increasing to an alarming extent, and especially so among the women of the negro race.

And as in my previous reports I am forced to call attention to the increase of pulmonary phthisis among negroes. They are more susceptible to this disease and succumb more readily than in previous years.

I have examined the court-house and jail carefully. The ventilation of these buildings is excellent, and the sewerage system of the jail is perfect. J. W. Johnson, the estimable sheriff of Tunica county, deserves all credit for the untiring efforts and his personal supervision to keep the public property in good healthful condition.

The poor house is let out by contract to the lowest bidder. At present there is no pauper in keeping.

The health of the prisoners in jail was good during the past twelve months; no disease originating in the jail. There were three deaths in poor house, and since the paupers of our county are generally individuals disabled from earning a livelihood through disease of long standing and neglect, it is not to be wondered at that a large majority die soon after entering the county poor house.

The public schools are in fair sanitary condition.

My aim this year has been to improve the hygienic condition of our farmers; and I have always given advice in regard to improvements of houses and especially the water supply.

WARREN COUNTY.

REPORT OF DR. J. W. KING, CHIEF HEALTH OFFICER.

I herewith submit my report as chief health officer for Warren county for 1889.

As there are no records kept of births, deaths, contagious or infectious diseases, it will be impossible to answer many of the questions propounded in your circular of enquiry.

The census of 1880 gave Warren county 31,242 inhabitants. Vicksburg then contained in round numbers 12,000, leaving for the balance of the county some 19,000. Since then the population of the county outside of Vicksburg has remained about stationary, while that of the city has increased to 20,000. (Estimated).

The death-rate so far as I can ascertain has been very light during the past year, and the amount of sickness below the average.

There have been no endemic or epidemic diseases in the county for the past year, and no one disease or class of diseases to cause unusual mortality.

There have been no cases of yellow fever, small-pox, cholera or cerebro-spinal meningitis. There have occurred a few exporadic cases of scarlet fever, measels, whooping cough, and diphtheria.

There has been no spread of any disease caused by attend-

ance on the public schools, nor has there been any unusual or characteristic disease among the domestic animals.

The past year has been an unusually dry one in this section, there being a considerable deficit in the annual fall of rain. The winter of 1888 and 1889 was remarkably open and mild, the spring early and dry, the summer pleasant and dry and the fall and winter to date exceptionally fine.

I know of no accidents from use of kerosene oil, gasoline or other products of petroleum.

I have from time to time inspected the slaughter houses, market houses and butcher stalls. I generally find them in fair sanitary condition, and kept moderately clean. I think, however, some of the slaughter houses are too near to the city limits, and that it would be a good law, if we had a statute fixing the minimum distance at one mile.

Water for drinking and culinary purposes, is, as a rule, obtained from cisterns, and is pure and wholesome. Since my last report the system of waterworks for Vicksburg has been completed and put in operation. The water used is taken from the Mississippi river—is filtered before being forced over the city and is pure and wholesome.

There is one theatre and five or six public halls in Vicksburg. As a rule they are well ventilated and the facilities for escape, in case of fire, ample.

There are in Vicksburg three new school houses. One brick and two frame. They are properly ventilated and heated. They are, however, overcrowded; at least one new building is badly needed.

There are nine school houses in the county. As a general thing they very much out of repair and are poorly lighted and heated. The balance of the county schools are held in churches, which are unsuited in most cases to the purpose to which they are put.

I have from time to time inspected the county jail, and find it kept in good sanitary condition. It is moderately well ventilated and heated. There are at present twenty prisoners confined in it, ten of whom are lunatics. The average number during the year has been eighteen. There has been but very little sickness, and but one death—that from old age and general debility.

The lunatics have been confined in the jail from the following dates: One from April 25th, 1889; one from Decemberber 26th, 1886; one from January 12th, 1887; two from July 4th, 1887; one from February 11th, 1887; one from January 5th, 1888; one from January 24th, 1889; one from November 20th, 1889, and one from November 25th, 1889. The jail is not a suitable place for their proper treatment, and provision ought to be made for their removal to one of our insane asylums.

I have inspected the county poor-house, and find it kept in fair sanitary condition. There were ten inmates during the past year, three of whom, two men and one woman, died. There are on hand at present seven. The deaths were caused, two from old age and general debility, and one from consumption. There has been very little sickness among the inmates during the past year.

The only other public building in the county is the court-house, which I have inspected, and find in good sanitary condition.

YALOBUSHA COUNTY.

REPORT OF DR. H. A. GANT, CHIEF HEALTH OFFICER.

1. The population of Yalobusha county is estimated to be 15,000; nearly equally divided between whites and blacks.

2. The number of deaths, from all causes, during the last year will probably number 250.

3. The amount of sickness was less than in previous years, with the exception of an epidemic of measles, which increased the yearly average of sickness, but not (4) the death rate, which was about ten per cent. less than in previous years.

5. Measles and malarial fever of typhoid type, were the causes of death that were more than usually prevalent during the year, but the mortality from these causes was not greater than usual for the entire county. The malarial fever was of severe type in certain localities, principally in the town of Water Valley, where in a total of eighty-five to one hundred cases there were seven deaths.

The measles assumed an epidemic character early in May, and continued until August, amounting in all to 450 or 500 cases. There were some very complicated cases, but the deaths did not amount to over 10 or 15, including those among the blacks, many of whom had no regular medical attention.

6. It is impossible to assign any cause for the epidemic of measles, or for the malarial fever, other than the general causes due to the change of seasons and to the general prevalence of malaria in this latitude; but the fatality of the fevers was, in my judgment, due in a great measure to the local unsanitary condition of the premises where the fever occurrred in a number of cases.

7. Pneumonia and diseases of the lungs were less than usually prevalent, while throat diseases and catarrhal affections were more than ordinarily frequent, but of mild type. There was a notable absence of severe dysenteric diseases.

8. The lessened prevalence of these affections is attributed to the mild season of 1888–'89, and to the equally temperate spring and summer that followed.

9. There was no general increase of mortality from any disease. In certain localities, as stated above, malarial fever was attended with a higher rate of mortality, (10) on account, probably, of local unsanitary condition of premises.

11. There was lessened mortality from dysentery and diseases of this character, (12) due to the limited number of cases and the mild type of the disease.

13. Malarial diseases were attended with the highest rate of mortality during the months of September and October.

14. Diseases of dysenteric character were attended with lower rate of mortality during June, July and August.

15. Of the diseases not usually occurring in this county, it is proper to mention three cases of scarlet fever that occurred in Coffeeville early in April. They presented all the symptoms of genuine scarlatina, although it was impossible to trace the source of infection. They were probably of sporadic origin, but were promptly isolated and all necessary precautions taken to prevent the outbreak of an epidemic. The public school was closed for a time, and no other cases developed.

16. There occurred in the county three cases of scarlet fever in the month of April—500 cases measles during April, May, June, July and August, the greatest number of cases being in the month of May; 40 to 60 cases whooping-cough during January, February, March and April. There were also a few cases of typhoid fever in the spring and autumn, but not of an epidemic nature.

17. There were no cases of yellow fever, small-pox, cholera, cerebro-spinal-meningitis, or diphtheria.

18. I do not think attendance upon the public schools caused the spread of the diseases mentioned above.

19. There have been no diseases among animals of an infectious character.

20. There was nothing peculiar in the meteorological conditions during the year; the rainfall was excessive during the month of June, and very slight during August, September and October..

21. Several of the fatal cases of malarial fever occurred in houses situated on ground that is alluvial and probably saturated with decaying vegetation, made so by the change in the channel of a creek that runs through Water Valley. Other cases occurred in houses located on hillsides, where the drainage is from the back premises—(kitchen, cow-lots, etc.,)—towards and under the houses.

22. Only one accident from coal oil is to be reported, and

that caused only pecuniary loss, amounting to $400 or $500, occasioned by the explosion of a coal oil lamp in a dry goods store.

23. The present system of above-ground privies in the towns is an offensive and objectionable nuisance, and unsanitary in the extreme. It is impossible with the strictest regulations of the corporate authorities to keep them in tolerable condition. In towns of larger size, from 1,500 to 4,000 inhabitants, unprovided with water works and sewers, it is a crying evil and should be remedied, but how to remedy it is a question for the expert sanitarian and the legislator.

24. The slaughter houses, market houses, and butcher stalls have been kept under strict observation, and generally have been clean and sanitary.

25. The water supply is from wells and springs and is generally pure. (26). No special prevalence of disease can be attributed to the water (27) or to animals or impure milk.

28. We have only one theatre in the county, located at Water Valley; it is properly ventilated and provided with ample means of egress in case of fire.

29. School-houses are properly ventilated and in good sanitary condition, (30) heated and lighted. (31). Have examined the county jail. It is properly ventilated and heated and in perfect sanitary condition.

32. Total number of prisoners confined in the jail during the year 59; no sickness or deaths.

33. Poor house in good sanitary condition. Total number of inmates during the year, 5, with one death, from old age and a complication of chronic diseases.

34. No other public buildings in the county need be mentioned except the old court-house at Coffeeville, which has been condemned as unsafe by the board of supervisors.

No record of vital or mortuary statistics have been kept, and I would suggest that proper legislation upon this important subject be insisted upon at the coming session of the Legislature.

Let every licensed practitioner of medicine be required to report each birth and death that occurs in his practice, giving name, sex, cause of death, and color and including still-born and illegitimate births to the chancery clerk of the county in which he lives, for permanent record, proper blanks for the purpose being furnished the clerk by the board of supervisors, he to distribute to the physicians and coroner. In case of sudden death or when an inquest is held let the coroner be required to furnish a similar report. Such a law would entail very little additional work upon the clerk and physicians, and only an additional small expense upon the State, while its benefits will be incalculable.

The sanitary work in our county has been greater

during the present year than ususual. During the latter part of March I had published in the three county papers, the following "sanitary notice."

SANITARY NOTICE.

In view of the near approach of hot weather, following an unusually mild winter, it is earnestly urged that each citizen of this county, and especially of the incorporated towns in the county, see to the sanitary condition of his premises. Let all foul and unclean places be immediately rendered harmless by thorough cleansing and the liberal use of unslaked lime and solutions of copperas. Special attention is called to the proper disposal of the refuse matter from kitchens. Many cases of fever have been known to originate from the filth caused by throwing the kitchen slop in places sufficiently close to dwellings to poison the atmosphere and contaminate the drinking water. All butcher stalls and meat markets are required by the State law to be kept in a perfectly clean and healthy condition, and any violation of the law should be promptly reported to the health authorities. Each citizen is requested to report any private or public nuisance that may come under his observation.

By reference to §789, Sec. 11, Code of 1880, it will be seen "that all incorporated towns in this State shall have power to pass sanitary laws, and to create Boards of Health, and suppress as nuisances anything that is dangerous to the public health," and it is hereby earnestly recommended that the several incorporated towns in this county enforce the above suggestions. The Boards of Mayor and Aldermen of these towns are requested to appoint at once a sanitary inspector, whose duty it shall be to see that the above recommendations are enforced within the corporate limits, and who shall report all citizens who fail to have their premises in perfect sanitary condition by the 15th of April. It is of the utmost importance that our county take prompt action in this matter, and that the co-operation of all the health authorities is absolutely essential to a safe sanitary condition.

Very respectfully, H. A. GANT,
March 30, 1889. County Health Officer.

As a result of this many nuisances were reported and abated, among others a very objectionable pond of stagnant water, situated in the town of Tillatoba, on the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, which had been a cause of complaint for more than a year. The authorities of the incorporated towns have given valuable aid to the Health Officer in the discharge of his duties, and in the city of Water Valley the marshal was required to make a personal inspection of the premises of each citizen, and to enforce the requirements of the health ordinance.